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JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLII. NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 2191.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

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Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War.

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At a banquet given in his honor by three hundred prominent Filipinos in Manila on the evening of August 11, Secretary Taft clearly defined the general features of the policy which the United States has resolved to follow in dealing with the Philippine Islands. He frankly declared that American supremacy in the islands would be resolutely maintained, and that inasmuch as nine-tenths of the natives are utterly incapable of self-government, it will probably be several generations before the islands are prepared for independence. The real needs of the people, he continued, are industry and education, together with an efficient administration of justice, free trade with the United States and the material development of the islands through the building of railroads and highways—all of which he promised his best efforts to promote. Secretary Taft also agreed that there should be a searching investigation of constabulary abuses, a reform in the method of choosing judges and a more practical effort to improve the condition of native labor. The policy thus briefly outlined, the Secretary explained, is not a new one. It is the policy to which the United States has held from the beginning. But it derives increased force from its candid reiteration, and if the Filipino leaders are reasonable men they will realize that the real interests of the archipelago require a prompt and loyal compliance with the American program. Within the last year and a half various influences have caused an unfortunate change in political sentiment in the Philippines. The honorary commission of Filipinos who visited the United States during the St. Louis Exposition was largely responsible for that change. The members of the commission were treated with the utmost deference and hospitality in this country, and some of them got the idea from the manner of their entertainment that the American people favored the agitation for Philippine independence. The result was that those members returned to the Philippines only to join with the less reputable politicians in organizing a general agitation for independence, and the movement has grown ever since. It has derived some strength also from a wrong interpretation of Secretary Taft's proposition of "the Philippines for the Filipinos," the islanders assuming that the Secretary was in favor of immediate independence. His attitude has been misunderstood, not only in the Philippines, but here in the United States as well. In view, therefore, of this general misunderstanding, his distinct and explicit explanation of American policy is particularly timely. It enables the Filipinos to know exactly what to expect from the United States, for his declaration that American supremacy must be maintained means that force will be exercised for that purpose if necessary. The result of that firm but kindly and unmistakable admonition should be an early improvement in civil and political conditions throughout the archipelago.

Another noteworthy result of the Philippine tour of Secretary Taft and his fellow-inquirers is the change of sentiment experienced by certain distinguished members of his party. One of these, for instance, Hon. Bourke Cockran, who has been accustomed, in Congress and out, to pose as an eloquent "anti-imperialist," and denounce the American policy in the islands, has reversed himself completely, and is now convinced that the United States is doing, not only the wise and safe thing, but the only honorable and manly thing in the archipelago. Personal observation has given him a larger understanding of the whole Philippine project, and he frankly recognizes that the American policy, instead of being oppressive and unjust as "anti-imperialists" are wont to declare, is liberal, humane, and designed to advance the material, moral and religious interests of the people. Scarcely less striking is the conversion of Mr. Grosvenor,

another prominent member of Congress, who for three years has stubbornly opposed every bill granting tariff concessions to the Philippines, but who now declares in Manila that a bill providing for free trade between the islands and the United States will be presented early in the next session of Congress. He has studied the situation and realizes that if commercial prosperity, which is the best guaranty of peace and progress, is to come to the islands, it must come through closer trade relationship with the United States. The change of feeling which has come to Mr. Cochran and Mr. Grosvenor is eminently creditable to those gentlemen. All that the most ardent supporters of the Philippine project have ever asked was that the leaders in Congress should personally investigate the situation in the islands before committing themselves against the Government program. It was to enable them to make such an investigation that Secretary Taft's party of observation was organized, and the results already accomplished show that the undertaking was an educational enterprise of the highest wisdom. But there are other and equally important interests for which it is to be hoped corresponding benefits may accrue from the inquiries of Secretary Taft and his fellow-tourists. The Philippine Islands are really our naval frontier as against any disturbance of political conditions in the Far East. In the event of war with any European power those islands would be one of the vital outposts of our national defenses, and we should either have to maintain it with force or abandon it without a struggle. Yet in the whole archipelago, with its scores of splendid harbors, we have not a single fortified port, not one that could offer even a pretense of resistance to a hostile squadron! It is an amazing fact that although we took possession of the islands seven years ago, and have repeatedly declared our purpose to hold them, we have done practically nothing to secure them against the attack of an enemy in time of war. Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Miles and other distinguished officers familiar with the situation have more than once pointed out that the more important ports of the islands should be heavily fortified, but their advice has passed unheeded. Plans for the defense of Manila have been carefully prepared, but the money to execute them has not been forthcoming, and in the event of a war involving an attack on the islands we should have to depend entirely upon the Navy to repel it. And the Navy itself is not properly provided for in the Philippines. We need a great modern naval station in the islands with facilities and stores capable of furnishing all the repairs and supplies required for the maintenance of a powerful fleet of the largest ships. To maintain our military and naval establishments in the Philippines in the highest state of efficiency is absolutely indispensable to the safety of American interests in the Far East. If we are not willing to do that, even though it should cost \$50,000,000 a year, we might just as well abandon the project and allow some more enterprising nation to assume control. We believe, however, that our needs in this respect will appeal convincingly to the judgment of the gentlemen whom Secretary Taft has taken to the islands, and that as a result of their investigation Congress will be persuaded to provide for the military and naval defenses of the Philippines on a scale commensurate with our national responsibilities and with the vast interests involved.

Sensational and misleading stories were published in certain of the daily papers early this week about a boxing contest which occurred on board the cruiser Yankee off Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, on July 8 last, as a result of which one of the contestants died a few hours later. It was alleged in these stories that Rafael Cohen, coal passer on the Yankee, who died from hemorrhage of the brain, had been forced by the officers of the ship to enter the fight with J. R. Johnson, a seaman from the Olympia, and that when he protested that he was not feeling well the spectators had practically forced him to continue the fight. All of this is not only erroneous, but entirely false, as has been conclusively shown by the investigations of the court of inquiry which was convened by Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, commanding the 3d Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, immediately after Cohen's death. This report has reached the Navy Department, and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, with his usual frankness and desire that the truth be published about naval affairs, has given the findings and copious extracts from the testimony to the public. As the matter has created considerable discussion, a careful study of the case has been made, Secretary Bonaparte granting access to the testimony taken by the court of inquiry and a copy of the findings. The facts, as disclosed by the investigation made by the court, show that Cohen made a request of the paymaster on the Yankee to arrange the boxing contest with R. R. Johnson of the Olympia. A purse of \$50 was raised by the officers of the fleet and the contest scheduled to take place on the Yankee, under naval athletic rules. It was shown that Johnson, who proved to be the better boxer, was unusually lenient with Cohen throughout the fight and that no animus entered into the contest on either side. Lieutenant Pettingill, the referee of the contest, and the officer who was so severely and unjustly criticized in the sensational stories published in some of the daily papers, testified before the court of inquiry under oath that there was no disposition on the part of any of the spectators to urge Cohen to fight at any time during the contest; that Cohen himself seemed to be in good physical condition, but from the first it was evident that he was outclassed

by his antagonist; that when this latter fact became apparent to him (Lieutenant Pettingill) he whispered at the close of a round in Cohen's ear, advising him to stop fighting, not because he was in bad condition, but simply because he was outclassed, and that Cohen replied: "No, I will win the fight yet." There was no brutality about the contest, which was like other such contests that are frequently held in the Navy, and which are encouraged by the Navy Department and by Navy officers generally as excellent athletic training and as serving to promote good spirits and contentment among the men. The men fought with five-ounce gloves and the bout was only to last ten rounds. When Cohen fell and was counted out he was given immediate medical attendance by the ship's surgeon, and later another surgeon was called in from one of the other vessels of the squadron. The findings of the court of inquiry, which received the approval of Rear Admiral Bradford, recite that an athletic entertainment was given on board the Yankee, in accordance with Article 83 of the Fleet Regulations for the North Atlantic Fleet, dated June 15, 1905, and Article 392, paragraph 2, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1905, which was attended by a large number of officers and enlisted men from the various ships of the squadron in port. A feature of the entertainment was the boxing contest between Johnson and Cohen. The arrangements were similar to those customarily governing such contests on board ship. It was conducted in a proper and orderly manner according to established rules, and the contestants were good-natured throughout. There was no ill-feeling between them, or undue feeling shown by the spectators. Cohen was defeated, and was taken to the sick bay at the close, where he received medical attendance, but died about two hours later, at 11:20 p.m., of hemorrhage of the brain. This was caused by a blow, or blows, on the head given directly by Johnson, or received in falling as a direct incident of the contest. The findings conclude: "That J. R. Johnson, seaman, U.S.N., is in no way culpable for the death of R. Cohen, coal passer, U.S.N., as the evidence shows that the contest was in all respects a lawful one; that the actions of Johnson were not dictated by malice, and that it was accidental that the injuries received by Cohen resulted in his death; that no culpability attaches to any person for the death of Cohen. In the opinion of the court no further proceedings should be had against any person in this case."

The Inspector General of the Army recently submitted to the Chief of Staff a memorandum in which he recommended that the inspection of military colleges at which Army officers are detailed as instructors be made each year by one officer, instead of by a great many officers, as is now the case. General Burton called attention to the fact that there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the colleges with the method of selecting the six leading institutions, which it is claimed has been unfair to some of the colleges because of the fact that different men judge in an entirely different manner. The Chief of Staff believes that it would be utterly impossible to have one officer make these inspections, but has submitted the matter to the General Staff, with a recommendation that a report be made upon the advisability of having these inspections made each year by four officers, who, after the inspection has been completed, would get together and compare notes and constitute a board to select the six colleges which during the year have shown the greatest improvement in military training.

The Committee on Fortifications of the Taft Board has recently made a personal visit to the various fortifications on the New England coast and to the sites under consideration for the establishment of new fortifications there. The committee will continue its investigations of the fortifications to the south, and it is probable will have its report ready for the Secretary of War by the time Congress convenes, in December. One of the most important matters which this committee will have to decide will be the advisability of establishing a fortification at Cape Henry, Va. It is understood that a majority of the officers on this committee are strongly in favor of placing a powerful fortification there, and that a strong recommendation to this effect will be made to the Secretary of War. The necessity for such a fortification was conclusively proven during the recent joint exercises in the Chesapeake bay. It is calculated that the construction of such a fortification, with the emplacement of the necessary number of high-power guns, will eventually cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

The special committee of the General Staff appointed by Lieutenant General Chaffee to consider the recommendations of Gen. J. P. Story, late Chief of Artillery, for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps, is progressing with its work. As a result of the recommendations of General Story, it is extremely probable that important recommendations will be made to Congress early next session by Secretary Taft, for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps. It now appears probable that the General Staff will approve of General Story's recommendation that a separation be made between the Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery. The Field Artillery will unquestionably be permanently organized into regiments, and regimental posts for such organizations will be established at proper places in the country. The President regards the Field Artillery as one of the most important arms of the Service, and he has taken a personal interest in its proposed reorganization.

In the distant city of Seward, Alaska, on August 5 a banquet was given in celebration of the completion of a project which stands unique among the achievements of American enterprise. The event thus fittingly celebrated was the completion of the laying of the cable between Seward and Seattle, in the State of Washington, whereby the vast territory covered by the Army telegraph system in Alaska is placed in direct communication with the world. The vast work to which the Seward-Seattle cable was the finishing touch is one of the most difficult and, we believe, it will prove to be one of the most important ever accomplished by the Army in time of peace. The civil government of the United States has persistently neglected the interests and needs of Alaska. With natural resources of almost incalculable value, and with a population which is rapidly increasing because of the development of those resources, the territory has been virtually ignored by Congress. Alaska needs a definite system of territorial government, including a popular assembly; it needs a judiciary, a fixed code of law, and it needs roads, schools and hospitals. But still more urgently, because of its aid to progress in other directions, Alaska needs a comprehensive telegraph system placing her remote outposts in easy communication with one another and with the world. It has been the work of the Army to supply this primary need, and as a result of years of toil, performed under conditions of almost indescribable difficulty, Alaska now possesses a telegraph system which reaches every important town and settlement in the territory. For this achievement the country is indebted to the Signal Corps of the Army, which, under the wise direction of Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, and his subordinates, has produced results which are bound to contribute enormously to Alaska's development and progress. The banquet at Seward, to which we have alluded, was given in honor of Major William A. Glassford, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Columbia, who personally supervised the laying of the Seward-Seattle cable, and to whom the Seattle Post-Intelligencer pays the following editorial tribute: "In his speech Major Glassford very truly stated that the credit for the initiation of this great enterprise was due to General Greely, who was a staunch, consistent and continuous advocate of extension of telegraphic service to Alaska, until he finally secured the necessary Congressional authorization for the work. It is also true that while to General Greely is due the initiation of, and in a great measure the assent of Congress to, the project of a cable extension to Alaska, a large share of the credit for the existence of telegraphic service to Alaska is due to Major Glassford himself, the man charged with the details of the work which has been so well done. Major Glassford has been warmly interested, not merely in seeing that the work was well done, but in making the Alaska telegraph system, particularly the cable end of it, a convenience to the people of Alaska and to the people of Puget Sound, who have business to transact with Alaska. He has taken the utmost pains to facilitate the use of the lines established for military purposes for commercial purposes as well, and has welcomed rather than resented the additional work thus thrown upon his own shoulders and upon his subordinates."

A discussion of the virtues of the heavy howitzer for work in the field has been going on in the German military periodicals, Lieutenant Ludwig, in the quarterly, *Truppenführung und Heereskunde*, strongly maintaining the advantage of this type of weapon for field service, for which he has been pretty severely taken to task by Major Rüppell in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the latter paper later publishing a reply from Lieutenant Ludwig. He believes that long-range and heavy shell-power weapons will search out the interior portions of an enemy's position with considerable moral effect, at least, and that they can also destroy hostile trenches and works, and are a particularly useful weapon to use against concealed batteries. He also considers that his large shell will have a very destructive effect against shielded batteries. Major Rüppell's counter arguments dealing with the howitzer are that it is not sufficiently accurate at any great distance, except with the expenditure of an inordinate amount of ammunition. He thinks the probabilities are in favor of the shielded guns turning the tables on the heavy weapon in any duel between the two. The Army and Navy Gazette says, in comment, that the latter arguments would be conclusive if the use of heavy weapons began and ended on the unprepared battlefield or on one only strengthened by light field works. But to engage the more serious military obstacles, and for the attack of fortresses heavy weapons are indispensable. England has recognized this fact and has considered it advisable to allot a brigade of 4.7-inch guns to the corps artillery of her army corps. It is not believed that the German heavy howitzer will be as accurate as the 4.7-inch gun, and probably not as useful as a gun for the long-distance work which should fall to heavy artillery. For, though the destructive effect of very large high-explosive shell from the former may be enormous, the labor of ammunition supply will almost invariably exclude it from constant use with the field army. The Germans, as an indication of their belief in the importance of employing indirect fire and in the work of heavy guns in the field, have attached to nearly all their infantry divisions a group of three batteries of four-inch howitzers, and have provided their foot artillery with draught, to enable the heavy guns to accom-

pany the troops and co-operate with the other arms. The France Militaire admits that in this matter the Germans are far ahead of the French, but it questions whether the employment of heavy guns will give the results that are expected, believing that the howitzer group attached to a German division will not render the service that would be secured with a group of quick-firing guns.

It is a gratifying fact that, since the expressions of horror naturally provoked by the frightful accident on the U.S.S. Bennington, there has been a common agreement that there should be no attempt to place the responsibility for that tragic affair until the report of the official investigation as to its causes was forthcoming. The investigators have completed their work and it is probable that their conclusions will be made accessible in due season. When that is done professional as well as public interest in the various questions involved will doubtless receive immediate expression, although, as we have already noted, Navy officers whose opinions on such questions are of the very highest value, will be unable to take part in the calm discussion which is sure to follow. That the report on the Bennington's accident will reopen the discussion as to the effect of the Personnel Act on the steam engineering service in the Navy seems morally certain, and if that shall prove to be the case the very men whose opinions would be most helpful are forbidden to say a word. Relative to this matter a Navy officer of distinguished character and extensive experience, in complimenting the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL upon the sound views expressed in the editorial headed "The Explosion on the Bennington," adds that he believes it is time that the subject of efficient engineering for the Navy be thoroughly discussed, and it is a great pity that officers cannot express their opinions in the public press. This officer never has been in accord with the abolition of the Engineer Corps, and believes that the board that recommended it was, except the head thereof, made up of two factions. One was determined to have line titles and the other an increase of pay, regardless of cost. One most important argument against the present system is the fact that it is an impossibility for any one man to master two professions. Marine steam engineering is an extensive and complicated profession in itself, and to add to that the great knowledge and experience on many technical and scientific subjects now required of line officers is more than any man can master. It would be best now, as this officer thinks, to have a separate corps of line officers for engineering duty alone, and this corps cannot be formed too soon. We should begin by requiring every officer who was formerly an engineer to return to that duty, but we cannot return to the former system, it is added.

Should further tests confirm the newspaper reports from Manila to the effect that medical officers of the Army have discovered a positive cure for leprosy, the achievement will rank among the most beneficial triumphs of American genius and energy. According to these reports, the officers credited with this discovery who, for the present, withhold their names, have devised a system of treatment in which the X-rays are an important factor, whereby the dreadful taint of leprosy may be absolutely removed. Of the twenty-five cases already treated, the report continues, all have improved and six are absolutely cured after having been under observation during a period of six months. Moreover, it is said that even in those cases not regarded as entirely cured, the blood of the patients shows no trace whatever of leprosy germs, and their complete recovery is confidently expected. This story seems incredible, but not more so than did the announcement of the discovery of the source of yellow fever infection by Army medical officers in Cuba. The Philippines offer a wide and attractive field for the scientific study of tropical disease, and the methods instituted there by the Medical Corps of the United States Army have already accomplished results of great importance to medical science throughout the world. If to those results they have now added a specific for leprosy, the most mysterious as well as the most hideous of human afflictions, they have placed mankind under a monumental obligation. According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Health of the Philippines, there were in the islands, on Aug. 31, 1904, 3,632 lepers, each of whom, unless properly isolated, was a menace of living death to his non-infected neighbors. A system of treatment that will restore those unfortunate to normal health and save their countrymen from the leprosy blight will be hailed as a boon to humanity.

Interesting experiments are being made by the Quartermaster's Department with a view to obtaining a fast olive drab color for cotton goods. It is greatly desired to have the leggings worn in the Army of an olive drab color, and it is believed that a fast dye for legging canvas can be obtained. Experiments are also being conducted by the Quartermaster's Department with a view to obtaining a fast olive drab dye which may be used to stamp "U.S." on the new olive drab canvas. The Quartermaster's Department has been conducting some tests with a new type of sock made of a mixture of wool and cotton, which, it is believed, will have the advantage of being less shrinkable.

The work of the Signal Corps of the Army in establishing at the fortifications in New York harbor the permanent fire-control system is progressing most satis-

factorily. Permanent fire-control communications are being established at those fortifications in accordance with the approved plan of fire control, and temporary communications, which will later be replaced by permanent ones, are being established at all of the southern fortifications on the Atlantic seaboard. It is said that more work has been done to improve the fire-control system during the past year than has ever before been accomplished, and most favorable reports relative to this matter are constantly being received by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army and by the office of the Chief of Artillery. The matter is of the greatest importance, as is recognized by the War Department, which is extremely desirous of placing the fire-control systems in the fortifications of the United States on a permanent and efficient basis.

The War Department, acting upon orders from the President, has decided to relieve Company B, 9th Infantry, from further duty as legation guard at the United States Legation at Peking, China. Three officers and one hundred marines will be sent to Peking to relieve Company B, which has been on duty there since 1901. Company B, 9th Infantry, will come to this country when relieved, about Nov. 1 next, and will take station at Allegheny Arsenal. On Sept. 5 Capt. Harry Lee, who will command the new legation guard, with 1st Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., and 2d Lieut. E. P. Larned, will sail from San Francisco for Manila, where they will assume command of the detachment of one hundred marines selected from the marines in the Philippines for the new legation guard. These officers with their command will immediately sail from Manila for China and relieve the troops, which will sail, without loss of time, for the United States.

No decision has yet been reached by Commissary General Weston in the selection of a canvas packet for carrying three days' rations of sugar and coffee, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Staff as to what each soldier shall carry as a part of his kit under certain conditions. Compact methods of packing the bread for this ration have been devised by the officers of the Subsistence Department; but no decision has yet been reached as to the best way of carrying the three days' ration of coffee and sugar. It is probable, however, that the coffee and sugar will be carried in a canvas bag, tied in the middle to divide the two ingredients of the ration. Little tin cups to measure a day's ration of sugar and coffee will possibly be issued to the company commanders, in order that the ration may be properly measured out and poured into the divided canvas bag.

An order will soon be issued by the War Department announcing the names of the following as the six institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge as contemplated by War Department General Orders, No. 101, of this year: Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

In keeping with the present policy of the Navy Department, several officers lately placed on the retired list have been relieved from duty and ordered to their homes. Apparently the Department does not consider that an officer who is retired at the age of sixty-two years can render efficient service on the active list, and except in case of unusual circumstances does not intend to give those officers on the retired list of more than sixty-two years of age active duty save in time of war. The law permitting the employment of officers on the retired list will expire March 3, 1911.

The School of Application for assistant paymasters of the Navy has already proven itself to be a most efficient institution. The young men there have finished the instruction in Navy regulations and are now hard at work on the practical work of their corps, such as settling accounts and opening pay-rolls. During the absence of Lieutenant Wilson of the Navy on leave, Assistant Paymaster J. H. Gunnell is in charge of the instruction in military drills that is being given to the young men.

A majority of the officials of the War Department and officers of the General Staff stationed in Washington are now away from that city. Lieutenant General Chaffee left on Aug. 16, and over half of the officers of the General Staff are absent and will not return until Sept. 1. Very little of importance to the Army is now being done at the War Department, and, indeed, it is improbable that important action of interest to the Service will be taken much before Oct. 1.

There will be no details this year to the construction corps of the Navy, as there are no vacancies now and none in prospect for the year. Three vacancies will exist for the graduating class of 1906, and these will be filled by the selection of three men of that class. Many applications have been received by the Navy Department for detail to the construction corps this year, but in view of the lack of vacancies, it has been impossible to do anything in the matter.

Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., has a very rare collection of war relics gathered in the Philippines. Major Bullard was for two years governor of the Lake Lanao district in Mindanao, and his supply of mementos includes Moro cannon, helmets and bells worn by the attendants of a sultan, tom-toms, Moro shields and spears, creeses and daggers. The cannon are odd and crude specimens of warfare. They are about three feet long, and the bore of the largest would hardly exceed two inches, while the smallest has an aperture not more than one inch in diameter. Two of the five are made of thin sheeting, wound with wire and covered with hardwood, the casing being made of hollowed logs. They are of the style of the old muzzle-loading cannon, with an aperture at the rear through which the charge can be touched off. Only one of them is mounted, the carriage being a stationary wooden frame, roughly put together and so arranged that the muzzle of the weapon can be raised or lowered through an arc of perhaps eight inches. The larger of the two wood-enclosed guns was captured from General Miguel Malvar at Santo Tomas. He was the third officer in command of the insurrection, and a fierce fighter. Another of the cannon was captured from General Trias, second in command after Aguinaldo. One of the creeses was taken by Major Bullard from a Mohammedan priest with whom he had had a hand-to-hand fight in a small boat, with which the priest had killed two American soldiers before attacking the major himself. Shields, hats, helmets and dishes make up a portion of the collection, and each is a reminder of some incident which in itself would furnish a life-long remembrance. Some of the dishes show extremely good workmanship, although rude almost to barbarism. One of the choicest is a silver set used only by higher classes of society. Some of the curios brought back by Major Bullard, including two of his set of lantakas, have been presented to the State, to be placed in the State collection of relics and curios. Speaking of the shot sometimes used by the Filipinos, Major Bullard said: "Almost anything hard could be named as the kind of shot used by the Moros in guns. Stones, slugs, shot when they could get it, scrap iron, glass or anything else were used. In one case they used British coins, issued for circulation in the islands. They did the coins up into packages similar to those which are made up at the banks, winding them with leaves and grass, and fired the packages at us. Of course the binding broke, and the coins whirred as they flew through the air." One of the most interesting pieces of the collection is a complete Moro armor. It is made of copper and brass, and is fashioned after those worn by the Spaniards when they first invaded the islands 300 years ago. The front and back as well as the helmet are made of sheets of metal, connected by joints to give greater ease, and the rest of the outfit is formed of brass rings, interlaced in the form of chain mail. It covers the upper three-quarters of the body and limbs.

Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who is a member of the Panama Canal Commission and has just returned from the isthmus with Mr. Shantz, chairman of the commission, expresses the belief that it will probably be a year before "dirt begins to fly" in the actual work of canal construction. Meanwhile, the energies of the commission will be devoted to the important task of making the Canal Zone a safe and comfortable place of habitation for the large body of men who will be employed on the canal project. "If any criticism is to be passed upon the policy of the Canal Commission in the past," says Colonel Ernst, in an interview published in the Baltimore Sun, "it is premature. There is almost a year's work ahead in preparing habitations and accommodations of all kinds for 20,000 men. A city is to be built, stretching over forty-seven miles of tropical country. There must be homes, hospitals, traffic accommodations, docks, cold-storage plants, sewerage systems and other institutions established before the proper force of men can be put to work actually excavating the canal."

Noting the suggestion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the work of subsisting the men employed in construction work on the Panama Canal be turned over to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, our valued contemporary, the Scientific American, remarks: "By all means, let the Army have charge of this work. It would be courting disaster to farm out the privilege of housing and feeding the employees to professional boarding-house keepers, most of whom in all probability will have had no experience of tropical life, and will be ignorant as to the proper kind of food for the severe conditions of the climate. The Subsistence Department has succeeded in the Philippines in providing a ration which combines sufficient variety and nutriment to meet all the demands of the men and minimize grounds for complaint, and, according to our contemporary, the Army ration used there is equal, and probably superior, to that of any other army in the world. Another consideration that indicates the necessity for Army control of food and quarters is, that under such control the health of the employees and not the mere profit of the caterer will be the first consideration. With sanitation and subsistence in the hands of the Army, and the work of construction under the absolute control of a chief engineer, the people of the United States may rest perfectly satisfied that the Panama Canal will be built expeditiously, economically, and at a very small cost of life."

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., in a paper on "Military Training and the Making of a Citizen," which appears in the Educational Section of the New York Times of Aug. 12, makes an earnest plea for a more general use of military methods in the education of young men. Assuming that the fundamental elements of good citizenship are physical perfection, patriotism, respect for law and order and an intelligent respect for the rights of others, Colonel Heistand points out that sound military training sedulously cultivates and enlarges those qualities. The inevitable effect of military training and military discipline is to develop manliness, truthfulness, self-reliance, obedience and alertness, and these qualities become the dominant ones in character and citizenship, no matter whether their possessor devotes his life to the military profession, or to civilian vocations. "It is not too much to venture the belief," says Colonel Heistand, "that we would be less excitable as a nation, and that the prevalence of crime would be materially reduced, if

military education and military training were more general throughout the country. Crime is occasionally the result of impulse, but generally it is the result of stunted or arrested moral development; surely the habits and morals and the characteristics of self-reliance and self-restraint to be derived from military education are potent factors in its reduction."

Writing from the same viewpoint as that taken by Colonel Heistand, Major Roy F. Farrand of the Wisconsin National Guard, Commandant of St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., contributes an article to the Educational Number of the Milwaukee Sentinel in which he emphasizes the wholesome influence of military training on American character. "One phase of life at a military school," says Major Farrand, "is sure to occur to the most casual observer. That is the spirit of democracy. A military school is about the most democratic place on earth. This may seem strange in speaking of a purely military organization, but it is strictly true. In the first place all the cadets are dressed exactly alike, even to quality and fit of garments; their rooms are furnished exactly alike; they are allowed the same fixed amount of spending money per week; they must do an equal amount of work in caring for their rooms, arms, equipments, etc. Thus it is that they start on an equal footing and they thoroughly understand that all promotion is made strictly according to merit. The best man always wins. Moreover, the spirit of honor and frankness developed by the military life is such that the snob and the cad are at once detected and sent to Coventry by the cadet body, resulting, as a general thing, in an ultimate cure. Why, then, should we send our boy to a military school? Because it is a life that will appeal to him; because the regular clockwork life makes for health; because the physical training makes for strength; because the honor system makes for morality and manliness; because the democratic spirit makes for an appreciation of the worth of others; because the purely military training makes for self-reliance and because all these surround and are brought to bear on the academic and moral development of the scholar and the gentleman."

Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th U.S. Inf., in the course of an interesting address on "The Enlisted Man at Short Range," which he delivered in Tacoma, on the evening of July 25, spoke earnestly of the mistake that was made in abolishing the sale of beer at Army post exchanges. He expressed the sincerest respect for the motives of the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, through whose efforts the sale of beer was done away with, but he declared that their judgment was grievously at fault. "The results," he continued, "have been disastrous and far from the expectations of those good women. So far-reaching has been the evil that it will be only a matter of a short time when Congress will give back the 'canteen' to the soldier boy. Already steps are being taken among officers to bring this about. When the Army had the 'canteen,' only the best of beer was sold. No man was sold more than he could reasonably contain. If through accident he became intoxicated there were friends to look after him. The money paid came back in periodical dividends to the companies. There was not the strong attraction to leave the post and miss calls as there is at present with the anti-canteen law in operation. The guardhouse had few occupants when the 'canteen' was flourishing, and the town grogshops few soldier habitues. The sooner the 'canteen' is given back to the soldier the less cause the civilian will have to turn up his nose at the enlisted man."

Apropos of an attempt in a New Jersey town to suppress the "growler" traffic in order to drive consumers to the saloons for their supply of keg beer and compel them to drink it on the premises, an interesting story is told in a communication published in the New York Times. The communication, signed "L.B." and dated Aug. 14, at West Point, where Capt. Lytle Brown, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., is stationed, is as follows: "I would like to tell you of a scheme by which the American soldier defeated a rise in the price of beer in the town of Tuguegarao, in the Philippines. In 1902 there were two companies of Infantry there, and as the canteen was 'out,' six saloons sprang up in the neighborhood. Their proprietors, finding that so many could not get rich fast enough on two companies of soldiers by selling beer at twenty-five cents a pint, raised the price to thirty cents. The non-commissioned officers of the two companies came together and elected a certain saloon which the companies agreed to patronize at thirty cents until the price was again lowered to twenty-five cents, with the understanding that they would not, at any time in the future, patronize any other saloon where thirty cents was charged. This plan worked perfectly, and if there were any cohesion and purpose among the American people it could be worked against the Beef Trust."

In line with the comment by Horace See on the possible cause of injury to ships' boilers, which appeared in our issue of Aug. 12, is the account given by Prof. Vivian B. Lewes before the British Institute of Naval Architects of experiments made by him to determine the effect which oily deposits had in allowing excessive heating of plates to take place and retarding the heating of water. Water was boiled in a clean iron vessel by a Bunsen flame in ten minutes. The same vessel was then lined with a coating of deposit found in the bottom of boilers which had collapsed, laid on one-sixteenth inch thick. The same volume of water then took fifteen minutes to reach the boiling point over the same flame, showing that, even if no damage resulted to the plate from overheating, such a deposit would cause a large increase in the fuel used.

In a letter from the Japanese army headquarters in Manchuria, published in the Chicago Daily News, a war correspondent of that journal vividly pictures the hardships suffered by the American military attachés with General Nogi's army. "Taking Major Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., as a type," says the correspondent, "the American military attachés who have been sent to the Far East are as deserving of the esteem and admiration of the American people as the men who served under them in Cuba and the Philippines. Major Kuhn, in company with Colonel Crowder, Captain Morrison and Captain

March, reached Japan shortly after hostilities were declared last year. Colonel Crowder was sent to the front with the 1st Army, under General Kuroki. Major Kuhn and Captain Morrison, after the long and tiresome wait which so bored the newspaper men, were at length despatched to Manchuria with the 2d Army, under General Oku. For weeks they lived in the wretched Chinese mud and dirt of the Liaotung peninsula, putting up with the thousand inconveniences and disagreeable setbacks which John Fox so well describes in his book, 'Following the Sun Flag.' Finally at Liaoyang the attachés were permitted to see the dreadful fight, and our attachés at that time, as in many others later, shared the hard ten days' fighting and daily exposure to bursting shells and the nerve-trying ordeal of flying shrapnel."

As to the progress of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., Major George S. Geis, Sr. Vice-Commander-in-Chief, says in a circular letter: "Within two years the New England States, New York, Ohio, Illinois and California have organized companies of the S. of V. Reserve. Pennsylvania alone has several regiments, S.V.R., thoroughly drilled, uniformed and equipped. Over 1,200 Reserves were present at the Pennsylvania Division Encampment in June, and 12,000 are expected to attend Gettysburg National Encampment S. of V. Sept. 17 to 23, 1905. The Roll of Honor of S. of V. who enlisted for the Spanish-American War, contains the names of 1,927 on its roster who gave the United States their services in 1898. Our members served from private to general, in the Senate, and on the Paris Peace Commission. Several thousand served in various organizations. Many of these former Volunteers are devoting some time to the S.V. Reserve, making their companies proficient in military science and tactics in drills, camps, marksmanship at encampments and parades, and in observing Union Defenders' and Memorial Day."

The United States steamer Dorothen, the Illinois Naval Militia training ship, went ashore on Aug. 8 at Old Point Mackinaw during her summer cruise with the Illinois Naval Militia, as has been previously noted. It is feared that the ship lies in a dangerous position, being heavily listed to starboard, and that she is badly damaged. The position of the wrecked craft is broadside on to the beach and not more than fifty yards distant. The Dorothen has done good service up to the time of her unfortunate grounding off Old Point Mackinaw. The Navy is now pretty well represented on the Great Lakes, the Wolverine, Yantic, Fern and Dorothen forming quite a fair-sized lake auxiliary. Under the Treaty with Great Britain none of these vessels can carry a battery of fixed form with the exception of the Wolverine, and her armament is fixed at one gun. The remainder of her battery of ten guns is kept on shore and carefully maintained in good condition.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., writes in American Medicine of Aug. 5 of "The Normal Malay and the Criminal Responsibility of Insane Malays." Major Woodruff believes that the Malay belongs to an inferior race. He has some twenty-five to thirty per cent. less brain matter than the average American. He should be judged accordingly, and not be expected, through the magic of our flag, to develop into a man of a higher race. American laws and American ideals are and always will be beyond his power. What brain he has can be taught to use with greater efficiency than he does at present, but it will always be a Malay brain.

Reports from the Army and Navy Branch of the Y.M.C.A. of Newport, R.I., show the attendance during the month of July last to have been the greatest in its history. The following figures are given: Attendance, 6,000; beds occupied, 1,193; coffee and rolls, 411; money deposited for safe keeping, \$1,389; lockers rented, 35; soft drinks sold, 240; games played, 483; letters written, 515; men sleeping on floor, 317; men turned away, having no beds, 250; attendance at Sunday religious services, 80. The presence of war vessels in the harbor added to the attendance.

According to a report received at the Navy Department, ships of the North Atlantic Fleet have established communication with one another by wireless telegraphy for distances up to 262 nautical miles, equivalent to the distance steamed by the average vessel in twenty-four hours. The indications all point to the ability, in the immediate future, to exceed this limit, and greater advances in this useful art may be expected before the year is out. This distance of 262 knots is the longest distance at which wireless messages have been sent from ship to ship in the naval service.

In carrying out the determination of the Secretary of the Navy to allow the younger officers of the Service opportunities for performing the duties of commanding officers, the torpedo-boat destroyers Lawrence, Hopkins, Stewart and Worden have been ordered to Rockland, Me., to join the squadron of evolution there and to continue with the fleet until its drills are completed. This experience with these smaller craft will be of great value in the future of these young officers.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Wyoming has gone out of commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in order that the necessary repairs may be made to her turrets. It is said in the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department that these repairs will take in the neighborhood of three months.

The cruiser Tacoma has gone on a short cruise, having on board the Philadelphia Battalion of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. During the cruise, which will continue until about Aug. 20, the members will be subjected to regular naval discipline and rations, and will maintain the same duties as though in the regular service.

The Arctic exploring vessel Roosevelt, in command of Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., was reported at Domino Run, Labrador, July 29, about to cross to Greenland.

SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In a communication signed "Veteran," who appears to be particularly well-informed, a correspondent writes to the New York Sun taking exception to certain statements republished in that journal from the Baltimore Sun relative to the number of soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies in the Civil War. He quotes Doctor Jones, of Virginia, who, in writing about the casualties of the Confederate army, referred to that army as numbering 600,000 men, which was probably a fair estimate of it at the end of the war, and adding their casualties of 437,000, which would give more than 1,000,000 soldiers. The census of 1890 gives 432,020 Confederate soldiers then living in the United States. Add to this the deaths in the twenty-five years and the casualties during the war, and the number is considerably more than 1,000,000. The muster rolls lately sent to Washington from the seceding States (although not all in yet), we are told, show more than 1,000,000 men enlisted in the Confederate army.

The Provost Marshal General's official report, says "Veteran," gives as the total combined strength of all the Union armies:

July 1, 1861.....	183,000
Jan. 1, 1862.....	527,000
Jan. 1, 1863.....	638,000
Jan. 1, 1864.....	611,000
March 31, 1865.....	657,000

Continuing, the Sun correspondent remarks that 695,000 officers and men appear to have been the largest number of troops that President Lincoln had available at any one time during the war. This number, of course, includes the troops serving on the Pacific Coast, also those operating against Indians in the Northwest, and on the Canadian border, in garrison, guarding railways, prisons, etc.

"The man who went into the Confederate army as an officer or soldier," "Veteran" goes on to say, "enlisted for the war and therefore was only counted once as one enlistment. In the North, unfortunately, the Federal Congress did not pass a conscription law that would have enabled it to fight the war as a nation (as the South did), but left it to be fought out as a collection of States. The Governors of States not only appointed and promoted the regimental officers, but dictated who should be appointed generals and staff officers throughout the war. In the South after the first year there were no political generals, staff or regimental officers; all promotions were made by the soldiers in the Confederate army. In the North men enlisted for three months, and at the expiration of that time they were mustered out and became civilians. If they enlisted again the same men would be counted twice, as each had made two enlistments. Most of the men who enlisted for three years 'went veteran,' as it was called—that is, at the end of three years they were mustered out and enlisted for another three years. The majority of Union soldiers enlisted twice. Many of them made three enlistments."

"Although over 200,000 boys became eighteen years of age during the war, the Confederates seem to have been unable to replace their losses in men. So from Chancellorsville (May, 1863) on, the Federals probably outnumbered the Confederates when they met, but after Gettysburg both armies took to the spade, breastworks made up to the defense for lack of numbers, and after that the Federals were probably, as a rule, the assailants. It is to be expected that if one soldier is attacked by two of the enemy he will be beaten, but if eighty soldiers are attacked by 100 the smaller force can put up a good fight and may win. An army of 80,000 soldiers can put up a strong battle against an army of 100,000 or 110,000 enemies, and if the smaller army is thoroughly familiar with the country and has a general of military skill sufficient to take advantage of the information he can easily obtain from the friendly inhabitants the smaller force can reasonably expect to be victorious."

"No one has ever doubted the skill of the generals of the Confederacy or the good conduct of Confederate troops. Military men consider the organization of the Confederate armies as better than that of the Union armies. And what is of still greater importance in an army—the system of appointing and promoting Confederate officers was much superior to that of the Union Army."

OUR TROOPS IN THE FEVER DISTRICT.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Aug. 11, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Yellow fever having broken out in New Orleans, with all the forerunners and signs known to local experts of a long siege, the officer in command of that Artillery district, and the surgeons, recommended a prompt removal of the troops to a distant encampment. A medical officer was sent, from the Surgeon General's department, to report upon the situation before so moving the troops. He—from a medical point of view, by no means extraordinary and indeed concurred in by the commanding officer of the district and his surgeons—declared that "a strict quarantine would keep the fever out of the command in general, or, at worst, would limit it to a few cases (by a thorough system of isolation)." That point being conceded, nothing further concerned him—"a strict quarantine, and perfect protection against spread of the disease in case a few cases should occur"—and he departed with the remark that it was not the policy of the Government now to move troops away from epidemics of yellow fever, and that he should recommend that they be not moved in this instance, and "probably the epidemic would not amount to much, anyway." That last speculation has already answered itself. The epidemic now bids fair to equal any previous record, and it is months before frost can be looked for.

From the point of view of a medical man, or of one interested more in the city of New Orleans than in the good of the United States Government and its Army, the above recommendation is what might have been expected. From the standpoint of that Government, however, of the War Department, of the headquarters of this Department, and of the officers in charge of the troops of this infected district, the case has a different side, and needs only to be brought to the notice of those in authority to secure broader and more politic treatment.

The medical officers in charge here admit that an absolutely rigid quarantine is an impossibility, situated as the post is, in the heart of the city, so to speak, with street cars passing within forty feet of the barracks, all the supplies necessary to sustain life having to be brought in from, and through, the infected districts, which are now so numerous and widely scattered that

practically all districts are infected, including this one.

Anyone familiar with the position of Jackson Barracks will realize the ill effects of keeping—if, indeed, it can be done—two hundred odd men cooped up in a small space like this for any length of time with nothing to do. A Coast Artillery command with no guns or defenses to be looked after, to drill with, or be interested in; no practice marches possible because of swamps, added to by a heavy daily rainfall; clouds of mosquitoes—the deadly stegomyia—and even more tormenting, the maddening chigger, or red bug. Few or no amusements, no gymnasium, the heat too great and thunder storms and showers too regularly frequent to permit of games or baseball; and to add to the intense discomfort, the post being situated between two enormous abattoirs, an utterly nauseating, thick, nasty odor almost always pervades the atmosphere, coming from their rendering and soap and glue factories.

The men of the command are of the first quality and disposed, with hardly an exception, to make the best of any situation, however trying. But they have this grievance now: that Uncle Sam thinks so little of them and their unhappy state—entirely cut off by quarantine from their friends and relatives in towns, some of whom are ill and dying, prevented by the very nature of things from work and occupation, beyond the few usual (and some trumped-up) Infantry drills—that in order to save the dollars necessary to transport them to freedom and safety, their physical welfare, mental worry and anguish (they are mortal, even though brave, and do not relish the idea of taking the fever), even their efficiency and value as soldiers, are lost sight of and ignored. If not for the sake of saving those few dollars (few compared with the pensions the Government may be called upon to pay as a result), the only other reason must be for the moral effect upon New Orleans and its friends. As if to say: "We of the Army are not afraid of the yellow fever; see: we leave some of our best soldiers there, our trained efficient artillerists, to prove it." Much as a soldier might leave his piece out in the field over night to prove he was not afraid of the dew. He may say: "The dew won't rust all of my rifle probably; it may not rust more than twenty per cent. of it; and then I'll have proved that I am not afraid of dew." If a thing has value a sensible person takes care of it.

An efficient, trained soldier is of value to the Government. His spirit is the best part of him. When he finds himself abused, whether through ignorance or indifference, his spirit certainly is not the buoyant, self-sacrificing, willing one that a man shows when he is returning good for good. And the men here have good reason to feel abused, when on the one-sided report of one medical officer, they are kept in a state of the greatest physical discomfort, unnecessarily, with even worse trouble of mind and morals, when but for that they would at this moment be rightfully enjoying liberty, health and good spirits with an opportunity for work and improvement, in a well-regulated camp. The experience would be one of positive benefit to the entire command, and in the opinion of many able officers of high rank and wide experience they should have it. It is not too late to save the situation. Change this economical cheese-paring policy and show by some attention to their needs that its servants' devotion to their Government is not misplaced. Send the men into camp. IMMUNE.

THE TOOMBS STATEMENT QUESTIONED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your editorial "Give Heed to the Soldier," of July 29, you state that Toombs, of Georgia, boasted that he would soon call the roll of his slaves from the sacred site of Bunker Hill monument." He may have used this language. I used to hear it stated so often in my younger days that I took it for granted he made that statement; but Henry W. Grady, in his speech delivered before the New England Society, New York, Dec. 26, 1886, expressly denies that Senator Toombs used the expression. At that time Mr. Grady said: "Had Mr. Toombs said, which he did not say, 'that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill,' he would have been foolish, for he might have known that whenever slavery became entangled in war it must perish, and that the chattel in human flesh ended forever in New England when your fathers—not to be blamed for parting with what didn't pay—sold their slaves to our fathers—not to be praised for knowing a paying thing when they saw it."

I would like you or anyone to cite when or where Senator Toombs made use of that expression, or anything like it.

IRON BRIGADE.

Chauncey M. Depew, in a speech also before the New England Society, in 1889, said: "Thirty years ago Robert Toombs, of Georgia, one of the ablest and most brilliant defenders of slavery, said in his place in the United States Senate that he would yet call the roll of his bondmen at the foot of Bunker Hill monument." It is a question on what authority Mr. Grady, then editor of the Atlanta Constitution, denied the utterance commonly attributed to Toombs and definitely located by Mr. Depew as having been made in the Senate. Mr. Grady's reference to Toombs was a merely incidental one in his well-known address on "The New South."

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with great interest the article on retirement of enlisted men which appeared in your issue of July 29, and I am glad to note that a matter of such great importance, not only to enlisted men, but also to the efficiency and welfare of the Service, is being looked into. There is not the slightest doubt of the good such a measure as outlined in the article referred to would do to the Service as a whole, and its stimulating effect on discipline and efficiency would be enormous. The material benefits offered most certainly would be the strongest kind of inducement to render faithful and continuous service.

I would go further in the matter, and suggest a law granting one-third of pay and allowances at twelve years' service, with provision to be enrolled in a "Reserve" for ten years; to receive full pay and allowances when called into active service. Also that only specially desirable men after serving twelve years be accorded permission to re-enlist up to twenty-one per cent. of pay and allowances. This would be of still greater benefit to the interests of the Service.

A man enlisting, say at twenty-one years of age (that being the minimum age of enlistment), serves twelve years; he is then thirty-three years of age, the twelve

years he has served being the best years of his life. The nation could well afford to give this man a one-third pension and retain him in a "Reserve" for ten more years, as it most undoubtedly would sweep away all thought of discontent and reduce desertion to a name, not a fact, by offering such strong inducement for honest and faithful service and continuous enlistment up to that period. Also the cream of enlisted men would be retained in the Service by the substantial reward offered for re-enlisting up to twenty-one years' service. After the average man becomes forty-two years of age he is getting too old and stiff for active service in the ranks, and it would seem to be more advantageous to the nation to retire him than to keep him longer in the Service.

Our Army is a small one, and therefore its enlisted units should be highly efficient as soldiers, hardy and able to endure great hardship. This can best be obtained by having men serving in the ranks during the most vigorous portion of their lives, while the formation of a "Reserve" of trained soldiers would be an act of national welfare.

VETERAN.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to a communication in the JOURNAL of July 29 suggesting a discussion of the merits of a bill to be introduced by Mr. Kahn at the next session of Congress, providing for compulsory retirement of enlisted men after thirty years' service, and optional retirement after twenty-five years, it is my belief that should this proposed bill be submitted to troop, battery and company commanders it would undoubtedly meet with their approval, not alone for the benefit of the enlisted man, but for the good of the Service in general.

The British and United States armies are recruited on the same principle, voluntary enlistment. Both services, in regard to drill, discipline, guard duty, etc., are very much alike, yet the British soldier after having served twenty-one years is retired on pension and is also preferred for employment in all government work. If the British find this system satisfactory to the soldier and the taxpayer, why should not we, with a much smaller army, amend the present law and provide for compulsory retirement after twenty-five years' service?

Coming nearer to home we find that all cities in the United States having an organized police force provide for the retirement of its members when they have completed twenty or twenty-five years' service. The system appears to give satisfaction; you never hear of a policeman deserting, and when he retires he is physically a better man than the soldier who has served the same number of years in the Army.

The question of how to keep men in the Artillery Corps is a puzzle. Probably double-time for service has a great deal to do with it; all branches of the Service except the Coast Artillery are allowed to serve in the Philippine Islands, China and Alaska. It surely cannot be expected that a man will be satisfied to serve thirty years in the Artillery when an Infantry or Cavalry man, by serving occasionally in the islands, can retire when he has served about twenty-two years. If it is to the interest of the Artillery service to keep its ranks filled with trained men, classified gunners, then some provision must be made to retain them.

The twenty-five year retirement bill seems to me to be a step in the right direction. Its merits should not require much discussion, and if Mr. Kahn succeeds in having it passed he will earn the thanks of all men who have become old in the Service.

MACLIN C. JONES.

Sergt., 70th Co., C.A., 22 years in Art. service.

SIGNALLING IN THE NAVY.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 10, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Signalling in the Navy has been so far advanced in the last few years that steps should be taken to establish a signal corps, such as they have in our Army and in foreign navies. Signalling is a study in itself, and should be classed as a rating by itself. At present, in our service, a young man has to attend gunnery exercises, boat and other drills, and when they are over he has to have his regular instruction in signalling; otherwise he will become "slack." Seventy-five per cent. of the signal men of the fleet do not take the interest in signals that they should, because they do duty as signal men and are not given a bit of credit for it; the gunnery officers take up all their time at guns and look upon the signal men excused from the gun drills with suspicion. Signal drill in the North Atlantic Fleet seems to be considered of as much importance as gun drills, but this is only the idea of Admiral Evans and a very few of his juniors.

In time of war the admiral cannot send his orders to his ships by boat, and cannot rely on wireless telegraphy, but he can rely on his signal men if they are proficient. Men having the rating of signal men should be detailed as signalmen, and to no other duty. Every ship now in commission has a different idea how signals should be made, and a man doing duty as signal man on this station would be lost for a short time on the Asiatic Station, just because they have a different idea as to how signals should be made. What is to hinder the Department from appointing a few competent instructors and having men detailed from the fleet for a certain length of time to receive instruction? This would not take long, and finally all will signal alike and have a uniform system.

A signal corps should be started, rating the men as chief, first, second and third class, respectively, and paying them the same as other ratings. Then the Navy will have a competent and responsible corps of men for that duty. The complement of signal men should be increased on board first-class ships to at least twelve men, and all flagships to have sixteen men. There has been some talk of having signal boatswains on flagships, which is a very good idea, and they can be held directly responsible by the admiral.

SIGNALS, 2d Div., N.A. Fleet.

The light draft gunboat Nashville, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in good condition at the Boston Navy Yard, has been commissioned for sea service and will be at Guantanamo as station ship. The Nashville is of 1,371 tons' displacement and carries a battery of eight guns of moderate caliber. She was built at the Newport News works, has a maximum speed of sixteen knots per hour, with a bunker capacity of four hundred tons of bituminous coal, giving this vessel a steaming radius of nearly 2,500 sea miles. The Nashville was first commissioned Aug. 19, 1897, since which date she has had but one complete overhauling.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., who lives in Schenectady, N.Y., is taking a lively interest in the matter of the original commission of Capt. John Paul Jones. He writes that it is in that city, and that the various copies of it being reproduced in magazines and newspapers throughout the country at this time, as well as in the spring of 1898, are all fac-similes of the original paper in possession of a lady in Schenectady, notwithstanding the fact that the reproductions claim to be "from the original in possession of —," there being now several such claims put forward. They narrow down to two or three reputed originals, however, and General Davis is thoroughly investigating the subject in the interest of history. A copy of the Jones commission presented in the August Cosmopolitan stated to be "from the original in possession of Col. John H. Sherburne, author of 'The Life and Character of John Paul Jones,'" was obtained from the Lenox Library collection, taken from what General Davis believes to be a fac-simile of the real commission. Also on Aug. 12, 1898, the Glens Falls, N.Y., Times printed a description and full-size reproduction of what purported to be the original commission of John Paul Jones as captain in the American Navy. The document was stained and discolored with age, and nearly worn through where it had been folded and apparently carried in a pocket before it was protected by glass and frame. It bore the signature of George Washington and John Hancock, and had every appearance of being the original commission under which Jones served. In regard to this document General Davis writes: "Upon partial investigation, just made, I am inclined to think that the article in the Glens Falls Times, which attracted much attention at the time and was reproduced in some of the prominent papers, was unconsciously based on a fake. The commission shown in the article referred to, as well as others appearing recently in the magazines and newspapers, are reproductions of the genuine commission of Capt. John Paul Jones now spread upon the desk from which I pen this note, the history of which for more than a century is fully established." The custody of the document is traced by its present owner through her mother to her uncle, an officer of the Navy (b. 1799, d. June 1867), and thence to her great grandfather, a distinguished officer of the American Revolution, who afterwards was a general in the United States Army and died June 2, 1812. Another fac-simile purporting to be from the original Jones commission appeared in Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine for July, in connection with a paper styled "The Personal Appearance of John Paul Jones," by James Barnes. This, like the fac-simile appearing in 1898, General Davis believes to be really taken from a photographic copy of the real commission, which was stained and creased after it was made.

During the visit of the vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet under Rear Admiral Evans, to Portland, Me., Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., Chief of Admiral Evans's staff, on Aug. 14 accompanied by Capt. N. E. Niles, of the battleship Maine, Capt. W. S. Cowles, of the Missouri, Capt. W. J. Barnette, of the Kentucky, Capt. R. P. Rodgers, of the Kearsarge, Fleet Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Capt. D. D. Porter, Marine Corps; Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, of the Kearsarge, and Midshipman G. C. Pegram, of the Kentucky, made an official call on Mayor Baxter at the City Building. Captain Pillsbury made the presentations on the part of the officers, and Mayor Baxter presented the members of the City Government. All of the captains had been in Portland harbor previously and told of their delight in making this visit. At 2 o'clock Mayor Baxter, accompanied by members of the City Government, their wives, and Daughters of the American Revolution, returned the visit to the battleship Maine. The party were received by the officers and later were escorted over the ship. Saturday evening, Aug. 12, and Sunday, Aug. 13, a variety of entertainments were enjoyed by the officers and sailors. Col. Wm. F. Stewart, Art. Corps, commanding the Artillery District, invited the officers to a theater party at the Cape, where the closing performance of "Dr. Bill" was greatly enjoyed. At the same time the sailors were the guests of the W.C.T.U. and the Floating Society of Christian Endeavor at Williams Hall. Here a fine program was carried out. During the evening ice cream, cake and lemonade were served. After the entertainment a social was held, a chorus from the sailors of the fleet singing some of the latest and most popular airs. The same societies held a service on the Maine on Sunday night. The meeting was conducted by President Carlos L. Hill, of the Portland local union. A brief praise service was held afterward, at which Rev. Charles M. Woodman, pastor of the Friends church, gave a very earnest and helpful address, taking for his subject, Obedience. Miss Auguste H. Schumacher sang very prettily "Throw Out the Life Line."

The annual rifle tournament to be held this year at Sea Girt, N.J., from Aug. 24 to Sept. 9, inclusive, will bring together some of the finest marksmen in the country, and will also bring together the largest aggregation of team shots in the history of rifle practice in America. The national matches will be shot Aug. 24, 25, 26 and 28. These matches are conducted under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States, the National Rifle Association of America, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association. The following is the assignment of officers to conduct the national competition, which will be in charge of Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A.; Assistants to the executive officer: Adjutant, Capt. Chas. D. Rhodes, Genl. Staff, U.S.A.; Captains Harry C. Hale, and Frank DeW. Ramsey, General Staff, U.S.A. Chief range officer: Major William H. Allaire, 23d U.S. Inf.; assistant to chief range officer, Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st U.S. Inf. Statistical officers: Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st U.S. Inf., Lieut. Albert S. Jones, N.G. N.J.; Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th U.S. Cav. Ordnance officer: Captain Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Officer in charge targets: Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d U.S. Inf. The national team match, the most important in the long list of events, will take place Aug. 26, 28 and 29. The principal trophy of this match is the bronze plaque authorized by Congress and \$300 in cash; the second prize, the \$3,000 trophy presented by the late Henry Hilton, of New York, and \$200 in cash; the third, the artistic bronze "Soldier of Marathon" presented by the commander-in-chief on behalf of the State of New York, and \$150 in cash. The fourth, fifth and sixth prizes consist of cash in the sums of \$100, \$75 and \$50, respectively, and also a medal to each member of

the winning teams. These prizes are awarded on the basis of the highest aggregate total in the three days' contest. The first prize was won by New York, at Sea Girt in 1903, when first shot, and by New York in 1904, at Fort Riley. The national individual match will be shot Aug. 24 and 25.

Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff, U.S.N., while conceding that the possibilities of the submarine boat "as an enemy" are very great, and that while it is slow and clumsy "its bite is deadly," nevertheless contends that its great handicaps have not yet been sufficiently considered. "For instance," asks he, in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, "how far can a sub see a darkened ship at night? If she blundered into a fleet's picket line at night, the chances are by the time she dived to get inside, and got anywhere near, the fleet would have gone past. To show how little chance there is for a sub to pick up a fleet, at night, that is steaming outside of the fifty-mile radius, let us suppose that there are twenty submarines in the harbor our fleet is investing. The fleet at night is somewhere outside the fifty-mile radius. The subs spread out fan shape. At a radius of fifty miles they are five miles apart. If they travel in pairs, they are ten miles apart. They will pass a single ship a mean distance of a mile and a quarter, and a mile-long fleet (eight ships, double column, with allowances) at a mean distance of a mile. Query: Can a sub see a darkened vessel at a mile distant on an ordinary night? Suppose she does. Can an eight-knot submarine catch anything? To blunder into a fleet at night, unobserved, the sub must travel at some speed. To do that is apt to betray her presence to the pickets, and away go the fleet out of range, knowing that they are cruising in the dangerous zone, and, avoiding it thereafter, unless urgently needed there. Of course if a sub did get in the middle of a fleet at night, it would be a nasty situation for the fleet, but not absolutely fatal to any ship. Luckily, this unpleasant situation is a remote contingency with fleet cruising outside the danger zone, and alert pickets ready to spot at once the white bone of a sub's conning-tower."

The steady improvement of gunnery in the United States Navy has aroused keen interest in England, and the records made by our gun crews receive hearty praise from various sources. Noting the score made by a gunner on the battleship Kentucky—fourteen shots in one minute from a five-inch, quick-firing gun, thirteen of which hit a target twenty-one feet by seventeen feet at a distance of 1,600 yards, the London Globe remarks: "This is a remarkable score, and one that outstrips by twenty per cent. anything which has ever been accomplished in our own fleet. Whether the conditions of the practice are as stiff as our own can only be conjectured, but the time, distance, and size of the target that are named in the report all point to a very high standard of efficiency. It is impossible to accurately compare the results with the shooting from British four-inch or six-inch guns for 1904, as the gunners' competition was carried out at a much larger target than the one fired at by the Americans, and then again this target was fired at by guns a thousand yards farther from the object by our men than the Kentucky lay when the record referred to was made. Certainly the record of Sergeant Wall, R.M.A., the best six-inch shot from the six-inch guns of the British fleet, would, after allowing for distance and size of target, approach, though it would not equal, the American score. This year we have reverted to a target and distance more nearly approximating to that observed by the United States, and comparisons will be more readily made."

America's insignificant place in the ocean-carrying trade is clearly shown in the official report of ships passing through the Suez Canal in 1904. The whole number of those vessels was 4,237, and their net tonnage was 13,407,835 tons, owned as follows: Great Britain, 2,679 ships, tonnage, 8,833,929; Germany, 542, tonnage, 1,969,561; France, 262, tonnage, 777,742; Holland, 223, tonnage, 582,967; Austria-Hungary, 135, tonnage, 454,606; Italy, 94, tonnage, 205,477; Russia, 82, tonnage, 153,848; Norway, 72, tonnage, 145,804; Spain, 29, tonnage, 88,427; Denmark, 27, tonnage, 58,379; Turkey, 43, tonnage, 44,756; United States, 17, tonnage, 24,436; Greece, 17, tonnage, 24,385; Japan, 6, tonnage, 21,463; Egypt, 7, tonnage, 5,128; Belgium, 2, tonnage, 4,521; Sweden, 2, tonnage, 2,821; Portugal, 3, tonnage, 2,530; Chili, 1, tonnage, 1,055. Thus it appears that on this highway of water traffic the United States, the greatest exporting and importing nation in the world, has only one ship for England's 157, one for Germany's 31, one for France's 15, one for Holland's 14 and one for Austria's 7. Greece has as many ships as the United States and Turkey more than twice as many. Italy has three times as many, Russia and Norway have four or five ships to our one, and both Spain and Denmark have nearly two for our one. Japan is the only great nation we surpass. Aside from her, we are superior only to Egypt, Belgium, Sweden, Portugal, and Chili. The showing is a reproach to American enterprise.

Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., retired, recently made a formal request to the Secretary of War that he refer to the Court of Claims his (General Page's) claim for two horses killed on July 2, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba, by the explosion of a shell from a Spanish battery. This claim was decided adversely on account of want of jurisdiction by both the War and Treasury Departments; and the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army has held in an opinion that General Page has allowed the time for bringing an action on his own motion in the Court of Claims to expire. General Page therefore desires the Department to refer the case to the Court of Claims to avoid the effect of the statute of limitations. The Acting Judge Advocate General has recommended that General Page be advised that the War Department has no power to refer his claim, being without jurisdiction to receive or consider it, and that his application must therefore be denied.

The magnitude of Japan's naval successes in the present war is vividly illustrated by the statement of the London Times that out of a total of eighty-three ships, with a total displacement of 410,224 tons, which Russia sent into the zone of hostilities, only ten, with a displacement of 63,636 tons, remain in her fighting line. Another striking fact is that the Japanese force of

seventy-six vessels, with a displacement of 274,184 tons, has sunk or captured sixty-four ships, with a displacement of 289,778 tons. It is true that this includes the ships which the besiegers' guns at Port Arthur helped to disable, but, on the other hand, it was solely by the indefatigable exertions of the Japanese fleet that these ships were driven into Port Arthur and held prisoners there. Another important point is that, whereas the Japanese have lost twelve ships with a total displacement of 46,025 tons, they have captured and added to their navy seven vessels representing 44,480 tons. Not is this all. Already at Port Arthur the battleship Peresvet (12,674 tons) and the armored cruiser Bayan (7,800 tons) have been raised, and at Chemulpo the protected cruiser Variaq (6,500 tons). Other ships will also be raised, but even with the addition of these three the Japanese navy will emerge from the fight with a displacement 25,435 tons greater than it had when the war commenced, whereas the Russian navy has been virtually annihilated.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Army Ordnance Department, has called attention to the fact that several requisitions for the Weldon Rangefinder have been received; and as he has funds available for their issue, he has suggested that one be issued to each company of Infantry and troop of Cavalry. General Crozier further states, in a communication to the Chief of Staff, that he considers the Weldon Rangefinder the best light rangefinder on the market. In a report on this subject the First Division of the General Staff says: "The Weldon Rangefinder has been used by the Field Artillery for a long time and is simple and durable, and fairly accurate. Such an instrument would be valuable in active service and in garrison, as well. Estimating distances is an important part of a soldier's instruction, and with a ready means at hand of measuring distances, the tests of estimation are more readily made, and the instruction made more interesting and effective. It is recommended that each company and troop be supplied with a Weldon Rangefinder."

The Acting Judge Advocate General in an official endorsement this week has the following to say with regard to private debts of officers of the Army: "In regard to questions of debt an officer of the Army stands on the same plane as any other citizen and is in no wise protected from civil suits by his military status. While the War Department will, as a rule, not undertake to determine issues as between civilian creditors and military debtors, leaving it to the former to seek their remedy in the civil courts, where a judgment has been obtained and no further action thereon is taken by the debtor the debt must be considered as proved. The Department will then look to the officer to meet the judgment, as its non-payment becomes a scandal to the Service."

Tokio despatches to the London Times say it has been ascertained that the Russian warships at Port Arthur were not blown up or sunk by gunfire. The Russians opened valves, having previously greased and otherwise protected the machinery and vital parts. Evidently the capture of 203-Meter Hill exposed the ships to such danger that the Russians decided to sink them pending their recovery when the command of the sea had been gained by the Baltic Fleet. Their four battleships and two cruisers will speedily form a serviceable addition to the Japanese fleet. Recent fears of an inferior rice crop in Japan have been dispelled. The crop is now expected to be fully up to the average.

The General Staff of the Army has recommended that a certificate of merit be issued to 1st Class Sergt. Leopold David, Hospital Corps, for distinguished service in voluntarily continuing on his journey from Circle City to Fort Yukon, Alaska, March 4, 1905, to relieve reported suffering and sickness among the natives, after his only assistant had been left behind disabled, and in spite of severe suffering from frost, involving the loss of several of his toes. The certificate of merit will be issued accordingly.

Surgeon L. W. Spratling, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been ordered to duty at the naval station at New Orleans. Precautionary measures have been adopted by the Navy Department to prevent the spread of yellow fever to the naval station at New Orleans. It was stated at the Navy Department this week that the situation at New Orleans is being closely watched and that the Medical Department of the Navy is prepared to act promptly in case of necessity.

Governor Bell, of Vermont, when questioned on Aug. 15 as to what liquid would be used at the launching of the battleship Vermont at Quincy, Mass., in September next, emphatically declared for champagne. He also stated that he had received many letters from members of the W.C.T.U. and other temperance organizations requesting that something besides wine be used, but that as far as he was concerned champagne had always been used and he could see no necessity for making a change.

Statistics given by the Confederate Veteran show that between 1866 and 1905 the State of Georgia has paid in pensions a total of \$9,913,748.80. This includes \$67,500 for the State Soldiers' Home. In 1866 \$30,000 was appropriated for artificial limbs. There were no further appropriations until 1880, but from then on each year has witnessed appropriations running from seventy to over eight hundred thousand dollars.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy, in 1906, have been appointed during the past week: John Millikin, Danville, Ind.; Robert S. Rush, alt., Terre Haute, Ind.; Robert A. Strecker, alt., Terre Haute, Ind.; Robert K. McIntosh, Houston, Miss.

In making a test of the main condenser on board the Lebanon at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Aug. 14 with pressure supplied by the yard, the condenser was so damaged as to require six weeks' repairs.

CAPTAIN FULLER'S SUBMARINE.

The Board on Construction of the Navy, which, at its last meeting, as has been noted, considered the one-man submarine boat invented and designed by Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th U.S. Cav., is reported as saying of the boat that "it would change the whole naval policy of the United States," and while the board did not approve the boat, this did not imply that the vessel will not fulfill the conditions claimed for it. Its advocates claim that it is radically different from anything heretofore brought out by any nation. Certainly, its designs show it to be a most ingenious piece of mechanism, and Captain Fuller has spent upon its every part and action months of study and the employment of hundreds of the most difficult formulæ, and has also illustrated and explained, by many elaborate scale drawings, everything from its outer shell to its inner machinery, power and appliances. It is significant of the inventor's confidence in these designs that, in presenting them through the War Department, he did not hesitate to make use of the following strong statement:

"I honestly believe, and am confident, that had Admiral Rojestvensky been equipped with these submarines to a value of less than that of one of his battleships, he would have routed, defeated and probably annihilated Admiral Togo's fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan." And again: "I believe the adoption of this class of submarines will almost do away with the great and costly battleships."

The Board on Construction, in considering the boat, was furnished with the following comparison of submarines now in use in the Navy and the submarine designed by Captain Fuller. The first figure or item given in each case is for submarines now in use, the second for the "auto-torpedo" submarine, Captain Fuller's boat:

Displacement, tons, 120; 8.
Speed, below five-foot knots, 8; 8.
Speed, submerged five feet or less, knots, 8; 10.0.
Speed, on surface, knots, 8; 20.34.
Crew, number of men, 6 to 20; 1.
Cost of vessel, complete, \$170,000; \$15,000.
Horse power, 160; 150.
Period of life under water, ?; 8 hours.
Submergence, how obtained, by filling tanks; by momentum.
Ratio of activity, time to disappear, going full speed, ?; 1.5 seconds.
Radius of action, ?; 200 miles.
Ability to remain quiescent under water, 1; 0.
Visibility, 1; 0.5.
Power of weapon, 1; 1.
Number of charges carried, 5; 1.
Ability to be reloaded, period of time after return to accompanying ship, ?; 5 minutes.
Possibility of escape from vessel if struck by enemy, ?; full.
Chances of rescue of men if they leave the vessel, 1; 50.
Probability of saving crew if vessel is struck by shell, ?; almost sure.
Period vessel can run under water, with periscope, ?; 10 hours.
Below periscope depth, ?; 2 hours.
Availability as despatch boat, 0; 1.
Availability to defend harbors, in place of mines, 8; 20.
Availability for use in mid-ocean, 0; 1.
Liability to being hit, at surface, 37.5; 1.
Availability for use in any port or ocean, time: Slow time and difficult; quick time and easy.
The plans of the boat are now in San Francisco and it is understood that a company may be formed to build a trial submarine after Captain Fuller's designs.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Corinne Giacomini and Lieut. G. A. Wieczorek, U.S.A., will occur on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Giacomini will be attended by her sister, and Lieutenant Wieczorek will have the assistance of the bride's brother, Mr. Giacomini. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast will be served to the relatives at the National hotel. After the wedding journey the bride and groom will reside at Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Wieczorek will attend the Signal School during the coming year.

Lieut. C. A. Donaldson, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Roth, formerly Mrs. George Kimmel, of Leavenworth, Kas., were united in marriage Thursday evening, Aug. 10, in Kansas City, Mo., at the home of C. A. Addington. Lieutenant Donaldson is stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin, of San Antonio, Texas, have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Bowie, to Lieut. LeRoy Bartlett, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at West Point. The bride is the niece of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and has been spending several months in Annapolis with her aunt, Miss Carrie Franklin. The groom is a recent graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1905.

Miss Janet Ripley Pease, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pease, formerly of St. Albans, Vt., and granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. W. Y. W. Ripley, of Rutland, Vt., and Paymr. John F. Hatch, U.S.N., were married Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, at the home of General Ripley, in Rutland, by the Rev. G. W. Phillips. The ceremony was witnessed by only relatives and immediate friends of the families.

Lieut. A. B. Dockery, 5th U.S. Cav., was married on July 31 last at San Antonio, Texas, to Miss Andria Dechamps, of New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Gwin announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Edna Green, of Natchez, Miss., to 1st Lieut. L. L. Deitrick, 13th Cav., U.S.A. The marriage will take place in November.

Miss Corinne Blackburn, daughter of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and sister-in-law of Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., was married to Mr. W. H. Gale, of New York, at Washington on Aug. 5. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Smith, of Grace church, and witnessed by a small party of relatives and friends. The bride was escorted by Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., and attended only by her sister, Mrs. Hall, who came from Kentucky for the purpose. The bride is popular in Leesburg and Washington society.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoffmann Thompson, of East Orange, N.J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Olive

Welling, to Mr. Perry Tiffany, of New York, by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Stoddard, on July 29. Mrs. Tiffany is a younger sister of Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Captain Hartmann, Signal Corps. Mr. Tiffany is the son of Mrs. George Tiffany, and grandson of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany are now on their wedding tour, and at the present time are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann at Vancouver Barracks.

Major and Mrs. Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise Claire, to Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf. The wedding is to take place in the early spring.

Trinity church at Plattsburg, N.Y., was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Aug. 9, the contracting parties being Mr. Charles Laurence Williams, son of Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Henrietta Moore. The church was tastefully decorated, the colors used being pink and white flowers with green background. The bride was attired most becomingly in a traveling dress of rajah silk with a traveling hat to match, and her bouquet was of white roses. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Frances Moore. The little flower girl was Miss Winifred Martin, who bore a basket of pink and white sweet peas. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, Misses Helen Smith, Angela O'Brien, Caroline Hudson and Mary Moore. The bridal party were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Frederick S. Warren, and Rev. H. P. LeF. Grabau, who performed the ceremony. After the church ceremony, during which appropriate music was rendered, the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents, Hon. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore, on Broad street, where a wedding breakfast was served. The rooms were very prettily decorated, pink and white being the colors in the dining-room, pink and green in the parlor, and yellow and green in the hall. The bride was the recipient of a great many beautiful and valuable gifts, some exquisitely handsome cut glass, silver and china being included. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks and in the fall will go to Indianapolis, Ind., to make their home.

Theodore Morgan Leary and Miss Helen Wilton were married on Aug. 10 in St. Peter's Episcopal church, Chicago, Ill.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Harris Lindsley, 12th N.G.N.Y., and Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, who was killed near Bennington, Vt., with his fiancée, by a railroad train while riding in an automobile, was born in Nashville thirty-five years ago and spent his boyhood there. After a preparatory course he entered Princeton University in the class of 1893, and two years later received from the faculty a certificate of proficiency. Then he entered the law school of Columbia University, in this city, and completed his studies in Columbian University, Washington, where he took the Bar examination and entered the firm of Webb & Webb. Subsequently he returned to New York and became a member of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, in which capacity he took part in much important litigation. He was appointed Third Deputy Police Commissioner by Commissioner McAdoo in April, 1904. During the War with Spain he served as a lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He joined Squadron A, of New York, as a private in September, 1899, and was made second lieutenant of Company B, 12th N.Y., Dec. 13, 1901, and afterward unanimously chosen first lieutenant of Company A, from which position he was elected last month to the captaincy, in place of Capt. Robert M. Parker, who was appointed commissary on the staff of Colonel Dyer. Mr. Lindsley was a member of the Princeton Club, of New York city, and of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, of Washington.

Dr. Andrew Carr Kemper, who died on Aug. 15 at Cincinnati, Ohio, was the father of Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Emily McFarland, mother of Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th U.S. Inf., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Rockhill, Fort Wingate, N.M., Aug. 7.

Mrs. Tribou, wife of Rev. D. H. Tribou, the dean of United States chaplains, died at Hampden, Me., Aug. 12, after a painful illness of five months. She had until her last illness been a helpful assistant to her husband in his work at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and was a valued member of the Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a daughter of the late James F. Davis, of Ellsworth, Me. Her husband and one daughter survive. Funeral services were held at Hampden on Aug. 15.

Mr. William K. Brown, father of the wife of Surg. Edgar Thompson, U.S.N., died at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 11.

A cable despatch from London Aug. 14 announces the death there of Sir William Laird Clowes at the age of forty-nine. He was known best as a naval critic, historical and miscellaneous writer and was knighted in 1902. He was a gold medallist of the United States Naval Institute. He had long been in ill health.

First Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Newnan, Ga., Aug. 6, 1905. Lieutenant Orr served as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry from June 27, 1898, to April 22, 1899; as captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers from July 15, 1899, to June 30, 1901. He was appointed first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army Aug. 1, 1901, and was a native of Georgia.

Rear Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U.S.N., retired, who died at Lake Mahopac, N.Y., Aug. 11, was born in New York on April 10, 1832, and appointed a midshipman from there in 1847, and served a term of five years' apprenticeship at sea before going to the Naval Academy. He was on the brig Plymouth, East Indian Squadron, 1847-8, and while on the Dolphin, on the same station, 1849-50, he assisted in the capture of a piratical Chinese junk near Macao, China, and in boarding received a slight pike wound in the right thigh. On Jan. 10, 1853, he was appointed a passed midshipman, and was sent to the Pacific, where he served on the St. Mary's. He was commissioned lieutenant Sept. 16, 1855, and spent a year in the coast survey. In 1857 he was transferred to the Atlantic, and served in the Brazil Squadron, and took part in the Paraguayan expedition in 1858-1859. His first active Civil War duty was done at Port Royal on the Bienville. In 1862, Jan. 10, he was made lieutenant commander and sent to the gunboat Penobscot, and served on her during the rest of the war. From 1874 to 1878 he was a lighthouse inspector. From 1888 to 1890 he commanded the Mare Island Navy Yard. On June 25, 1892, he hoisted his flag on the cruiser

Newark as commandant of the South Atlantic Station, but was sent to Spain with the vessel to attend the 400th anniversary celebration of the sailing of Columbus on his voyage of discovery, and later took charge of the convoying of the Santa Maria and other prototypes of Columbus's fleet to this country. In December, 1893, the squadron under his command was ordered to Rio de Janeiro for the protection of American interests during the Brazilian rebellion, then in progress. By his firm stand Rear Admiral Benham effectually stopped the practice of the insurgents of interfering with neutral merchant ships on their way to their moorings. The trouble was brought to an issue when the insurgents refused to allow an American merchantman to enter the inner harbor for the purpose of discharging her cargo. The master of the ship appealed to Admiral Benham, and he notified the insurgent admiral not to interfere with the vessel. In execution of Admiral Benham's orders the cruiser Detroit, then commanded by Commander Brownson, now Admiral Brownson, accompanied the merchantman into the harbor. During the progress of the two ships the Brazilian insurgents fired a shot at them without, however, doing any damage. All of the vessels of Admiral Benham's squadron were cleared for action, and Commander Brownson signaled the Brazilian ship that had fired the shot that if she fired another he would blow her out of the water. No more shots were fired. The blockade was raised and there was no further interference with American commerce. Admiral Benham's firmness in protecting American ships and property won for him a good deal of commendation. In 1901 he sat as a member of the Schley court of inquiry. He was made captain in 1875, commodore in 1885, and rear admiral in April, 1890. He was retired for age in April, 1894. The remains of Rear Admiral Benham were brought to New York city, where funeral services were held on Aug. 14 at St. Thomas's church. Capt. William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., had command of the military escort, assisted by Ensign Roe R. Adams as adjutant. The pallbearers were Paymaster General Henry T. B. Harris, Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., Col. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland, George H. Peters and Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N.

The remains of Brevet Brig. Gen. Emmons Clark, N.G.N.Y., a former colonel of the 7th Regiment, were buried with full military honors in Trinity Cemetery, 155th street, New York city, Aug. 12. The 7th Regiment, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, paraded, as well as veterans of the regiment. The funeral cortége left the home of General Clark, No. 406 West End avenue, soon after one o'clock. The honorary pall-bearers were Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. George Moore Smith, Capt. Peter Farmer, Capt. George W. Ely, Colonel Dimond and Magistrate Steiner. On arrival at St. Luke's church, Convent avenue and 141st street, the cortége was received by the troops and the coffin borne into the church by six non-commissioned officers. At the conclusion of the service the regiment marched to Trinity Cemetery, where the committal service was read, three volleys fired and "taps" sounded.

The War Department has been notified of the death, from carcinoma of the stomach, of Major Charles R. Tyler, 27th U.S. Inf., which occurred at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Aug. 15. Major Tyler entered the Military Academy from Kentucky July 1, 1870; was graduated and appointed second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, June 17, 1874; was promoted first lieutenant in the same regiment Aug. 9, 1883; captain, 19th Infantry, April 6, 1898, and major, 27th Infantry, Oct. 18, 1902.

Brevet Brig. Gen. William Seward, N.G.N.Y., who for close on forty years was connected with the National Guard of the State of New York, died August 16 at his home, No. 35 Hamilton Terrace, New York city. He was sixty-eight years old. General Seward enlisted as a private in Co. E, of the 7th N.Y., Oct. 1, 1858, and while the regiment was in the service of the United States during the Civil War, he served in it as corporal sergeant and first lieutenant. In 1866 he left the 7th to become adjutant of the 9th Regiment. He was elected major June 8, 1868, and was appointed A.A.G., 3d Brigade, April 1, 1870. He was elected colonel of the 9th April 17, 1882, and for gallant and meritorious service received the brevet of brigadier general March 3, 1898. He was a very highly esteemed officer and gentleman, and was a member of Lafayette Post, G.A.R.

PERSONALS.

Gen. and Mrs. Wm. Sinclair, U.S.A., leave Fort Monroe, Va., on Aug. 18 for Healing Springs, where they expect to spend several weeks.

Capt. Adolph Marix, U.S.N., Inspector of Navy Colliers, was at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10 and inspected the colliers there and also those in Hampton Roads.

Mrs. MacFeeley, widow of General MacFeeley, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., and joined General Sternberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Fred Swetzer at Mills Mountain, Md. Miss Beatty, the sister of Mrs. MacFeeley, is now at the Elkton, Elkton, Va.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley are visiting Capt. Thomas Franklin Schley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schley at Madison Barracks, N.Y. Mrs. Langhorne, the mother of Mrs. Schley, and Mrs. Goodwin are still at the Elkton hotel, Elkton, Va., but will join Captain and Mrs. Schley in October at Madison Barracks.

The New York Herald reports the arrival in New York of Miss Sadler, of San Francisco, from her two years' sojourn abroad, where she was extensively entertained and presented at the English Court at last season's drawing-room. She will be a guest at different Army posts on her way home, among them West Point and Fort Riley, with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Love, who is stationed there.

It is reported from Washington that charges and countercharges between Gen. C. W. Miner, U.S.A., and Capt. E. F. Taggart, 8th U.S. Inf., are before the War Department. At the time that Captain Taggart filed his suit for divorce against his wife and charged General Miner, Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, 10th U.S. Cav., nephew of the President, and others with being the aiders and abettors of his wife in her alleged conduct, he or his attorneys, it is said, filed charges against the same officers with the War Department. So soon as General Miner found himself named as an accomplice in Mrs. Taggart's alleged misdeeds, he in turn, it is reported, filed charges against Captain Taggart, on the regulation ground that an Army officer must not air his troubles in public if thereby he implicates brother officers who may be able to prove themselves innocent. As the charges on either side are contingent upon the issue as well as the evidence given in the divorce suit, they have been laid aside by the War Department until the divorce trial is over.

Major John Bigelow, Jr., U.S.A., retired, and family are spending the summer at North East Harbor, Me.

Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., and family are enjoying an outing at Piney Ridge Hotel, a northern Michigan summer resort.

A daughter, Barbara Richards, was born to the wife of Dr. Robert L. Richards, U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Aug. 3.

Capt. William F. Hause, U.S. Art. Corps, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 9, to spend a month's leave with his parents in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. J. A. Oliver, wife of Warrant Machinist John A. Oliver, U.S.N., will leave her home in Brooklyn for a few weeks' visit to Newport, R.I.

Major Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Heywood were passengers on board the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which sailed from New York for London on Aug. 11.

Mrs. Newton, widow of Major John Newton, 16th Inf., U.S.A., and young daughter have been spending a few weeks in the mountains of Virginia and are now at Atlantic City for the rest of the season.

Capt. William Potter, U.S.N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, returned to Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, after a visit of two weeks at Whitehall, Lake Champlain, where his family is spending the summer.

Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., who was detached from the Colorado Aug. 16, left New York with his wife Aug. 17 for Wellsville, where he will spend several weeks before returning to New York for shore duty under the Bureau of Ordnance.

Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet, daughter of Colonel Schenck, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Haynie, 603 East Forty-sixth street, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Haynie is a sister of ex-Congressman Thomas and of Commander Berryhill, U.S.N.

Lieut. Frederic C. Test, U.S.A., on leave, has left Omaha, Neb., for Chicago, and will, before joining his regiment at Fort McDowell, seven miles down the bay from San Francisco, visit his relatives in the East and Canada. He was the guest of Senator Dolliver, at Fort Dodge, Ia., Aug. 8.

Comdr. and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan, U.S.N., entertained very delightfully at dinner at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Friday evening, Aug. 11. Those present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. R. Clark, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Mrs. Boorman, of Washington, Civil Engineer Gregory, U.S.N., and Comdr. and Mrs. Mahan, U.S.N.

Naval Constructor and Mrs. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., gave a charming dinner on Thursday evening, Aug. 10, at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Those enjoying Constructor and Mrs. Stocker's hospitality were Mr. Tench F. Tilghman, Naval Constructor R. P. Schlaback, U.S.N.; Asst. Constructor J. A. Spillman, U.S.N.; Mr. F. M. Silvester and Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory, U.S.N.

Miss Elizabeth Carney, who was married Thursday, Aug. 7, to Capt. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C., entertaining her bridesmaids at an ante-nuptial house party at her home in Churchland, Va., early in the week. Those who enjoyed Miss Carney's hospitality were: Miss Blanchard and Miss Laura Spencer, of Columbus, Ga.; Miss Alice Farmer, of Frankfort, Ky.; Miss Frances Wait, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss May Bruce and Miss Wise, of Churchland, Va.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, Philippine Scouts, lieutenant 17th U.S. Inf., who has just resigned from the Army after nearly seven years' experience, will, it is understood, be elected shortly in the 12th Regiment of New York National Guard as an officer. Captain Waldo before being appointed an officer of the Army, on April 10, 1899, was an officer of the 12th, and he will be a valuable officer to the latter command after his experience in the Regular Service. Lieutenant Waldo resigns from the Army with an excellent record.

One of the most exciting games of baseball played by the soldiers of Fort Sheridan, between the Fort Sheridan team and the Little Forts Baseball Club, of Waukegan, was played on the Waukegan grounds on Aug. 13. Up to the eighth inning the score was 8 to 0 in favor of the Waukegan team. In this inning the soldiers went to the bat to do or die. They batted out of the box four of the Little Forts' best pitchers, ending the inning by tying the score and winning the game in the ninth inning, the score standing 9 to 8 in favor of the Fort Sheridan team.

Among the recently issued commissions by the Navy Department few will please a larger number of Washington residents than that promoting Lieut. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., to the rank of lieutenant commander. For several years Commander Phelps was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, and during his tour of duty there made a wide circle of very appreciative friends. While at the Navy Department Commander Phelps introduced several valuable changes in the methods of compiling and keeping the enlisted roster of the whole Service.

Lieut. Bruce Cotten, Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Flagler, Washington, it is reported accidentally shot himself in the right foot on Aug. 7, inflicting a severe wound. The accident occurred while the lieutenant was at target practice with his company. "Lieutenant Cotten," says the Port Townsend Daily Leader, "is well known in this city, and has many friends here who will regret his misfortune. He but recently received orders to proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., and had prepared to leave for the post within a few days. His departure will undoubtedly be delayed somewhat by reason of the accident. Lieutenant Cotten is now adjutant at Fort Flagler and few officers are better liked, either among his associates in the Army or are more popular with the residents of this city."

The hop given at the Chamberlin hotel, Fort Monroe, Va., was one of the most enjoyable of the season, in which a number of people from Norfolk participated. Among those who went down on the navy yard tug were Comdr. and Mrs. Dennis Mahan, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., Constructor Robert Stocker, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Wentworth, U.S.N., Paymaster and Mrs. Leary, U.S.N., Captain and Mrs. Laird, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Persons, U.S.N., Misses Grace, Jessie and Virginia Willits, Miss Amy Wentworth, Miss Louise Taylor, Miss Mabel Hemmingway, Misses Pauline and Susie Persons, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Mary Holt, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Katherine Quinby, Robert Perkins, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C., Civil Engineer Gregory, U.S.N., and Naval Constructor Schlaback, U.S.N.

Lieut. C. F. Hughes, U.S.N., has returned to his desk in the Bureau of Equipment, Washington, D.C., from a vacation spent in Maine.

Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., retired, will leave Washington in a few days to join his family, who are spending the summer at Edgartown, Mass.

Comdr. G. W. Mentz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mentz, who have been abroad, were expected to sail for the United States on Aug. 12 on the North German S.S. Grosser Kurfürst.

The following officers have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Lieut. W. S. Whitted, Lieut. D. W. Todd. The society made an appropriation of \$3,280 for the beneficiary of Rear Admiral Benham.

Among the passengers on the Caronia, of the Cunard line, for Liverpool, on Aug. 8 was Miss Evelyn Blunt, daughter of Lieut. Col. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., of Rock Island Arsenal. Miss Blunt will be abroad for several months, in England and on the continent.

Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 4th U.S. Cav., who has been on leave for several weeks, visiting his parents at Williamsport, Pa., left Aug. 11 for San Francisco, en route to Manila, where he expects to be located about two years. This is his second trip to the Philippines.

Surg. L. W. Spratling, U.S.N., who has so recently returned from the Isthmus of Panama, has now been assigned to duty at the naval station at New Orleans, La. He has had considerable experience with yellow fever, and his advice and assistance will be of much value during the present troublous times in the Crescent city.

Capt. and Mrs. Laurence Clay Brown, of the Coast Artillery, gave a dance at the gymnasium at Fort McKinley, Maine, for the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron during their stay in Portland. There were about one hundred people present, including Portland people, the officers and their wives of the district, and the officers of the fleet.

Among those who went to Camp Harrington on board the U.S. tug Mohawk with Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., on Aug. 13 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., were: Mrs. Harrington, the Misses Harrington, Paymaster and Mrs. O'Leary, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., Misses Grace, Virginia and Jessie Willits, Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., and Capt. and Mrs. C. Laird, U.S.N.

Capt. Albon C. Hodgson, U.S.N., retired, has been detached from duty in charge of the Sixth Lighthouse District, Charleston, S.C., from Sept. 30 next and ordered to his home. He will be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. William S. Benson, U.S.N., who until now has been in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Tomkinsville, N.Y. Captain Hodgson is now in his fifty-second year.

Following his recent successful examination and consequent promotion to the grade of naval constructor, Naval Constr. William G. Groesbeck, U.S.N., spent a few days in Richmond, Va., where he had been on duty for several years in connection with Government contracts by the William R. Trigg Company. From Richmond Constructor Groesbeck returned to the Boston Navy Yard, where he is at present on duty.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge, U.S.A., have been the guests of Mrs. Alfred Johnson at Vancouver Barracks for the month of July, where they have been the recipients of much hospitality. During their visit Mrs. Coolidge and Miss Kitty Johnson made a delightful trip to Alaska. Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Edwards at their ranch at Hay Creek, Ore., where Mr. Edwards has the largest and finest pure-blooded Rambouillet sheep ranch in the world. Mr. Edwards' rams took the prize banner at the St. Louis Fair, for the championship of the world. Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge will stop in Portland upon their return for a few days at the fair, and expect to be at home in San Francisco by the seventh of September.

The Daily Express, of San Antonio, Tex., says: "In order to be with the men of his command, Major Charles J. Bailey, commanding the Artillery District of New Orleans, has given up his leave of absence. Major Bailey was granted leave several weeks before New Orleans was quarantined, and as the soldiers at Jackson Barracks are in quarantine also, Major Bailey prefers to remain with them instead of going away on leave." Major Bailey's intention to remain with his command during the epidemic is considered especially commendable, writes correspondent. His action in asking at the outbreak of the yellow fever to have his command moved was the cause of some adverse criticism in local newspapers and around the clubs of New Orleans, which was highly unjust, as his course all through was obviously taken solely with a view to the good of the Service.

One of the charming social affairs at Fort Ethan Allen, writes a correspondent, was the rainbow progressive dinner on Friday evening, Aug. 11, when Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., entertained a large company of friends. The color scheme was carried out in candle shades and flowers. A pretty attraction of the dinner was the water-color place cards, painted by the hostess for her guests. After the dinner the party enjoyed progressive bridge, which resulted in two pretty prizes being awarded to Captain McNamee for the gentlemen, and Mrs. Charles Burnett for the ladies. The house decorations were the design of Mrs. M. E. McClure, of Oklahoma City, O.T., Mrs. Partridge's mother, who is visiting her. These decorations consisted of sweet-scented hop vines, most tastefully arranged. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, Miss Cameron, Miss Carrick, Miss Spencer, Miss Wilder, Lieutenants VanLeer, Cross and Lear.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. James F. Bell, commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and three aides, who have been designated by the President to attend the annual maneuvers of the French army, will sail from New York on Aug. 19 on the Kroonland. The aides selected are Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., and Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf., of the General Staff, and Capt. Dan T. Moore, Artillery Corps. General Chaffee wants to reach Paris on Sept. 1. On the 4th, 5th and 6th he has been invited to make an inspection of the three great military schools of France. At the conclusion of the maneuvers the party will spend a week in Paris and then go to London for two weeks. The return will be made on the Philadelphia, sailing from Southampton on Oct. 7. Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Chaffee, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Hutcheson will accompany the party as far as Paris. A reception was given by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, in honor of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, at Governors Island on the afternoon of Aug. 18.

A son, Charles Longstreet Poor, Jr., was born to the wife of Charles L. Poor, at Quogue, N.Y., Aug. 12. Mr. Poor was formerly a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.

Major George S. Young, 18th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Andrew H. Meneely, has gone with her to Atlantic City.

Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Fair returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 20. They have spent the summer in Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Fair will enter the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1.

Second Lieut. Thomas Bruce Esty, 9th U.S. Cav., is the defendant in a suit for divorce instituted in New York city by Anna Blair Esty, to whom he was married ten years ago. Lieutenant Esty was a member of the John Jacob Astor Battery in the Spanish-American War, and it was on information received concerning his conduct in the Philippines, it is reported, that Mrs. Esty based her divorce action. Arthur P. Massey has been named as referee.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Quinby, U.S.N., his young son and four friends, who were sailing in the harbor at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 13, narrowly escaped drowning. They were sailing in the whaleboat from the U.S.S. Richmond and a heavy squall struck them and overturned the boat, plunging all aboard into the water. The naval tug Hercules came along shortly afterward and picked up the party. The velocity of the wind when the accident occurred, it is said, was forty miles an hour.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Aug. 16: Lieut. E. R. Whitmore, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral R. W. Milligan, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant, U.S.N.; Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A.; Lieut. John Storck, U.S.A.; Mrs. Storck and two children; Ensign John S. Jackson, U.S.N.; Ensign H. R. Naile, U.S.N.; Lieut. P. A. Oliver, U.S.A.; Mrs. C. P. George; Ensign C. L. Arnold, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. Kense, U.S.M.C.

William McCarroll, chairman of the Fulton Centennial Commission at New York, has appointed the following committee on plan and scope: Aaron Vanderbilt, chairman; Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N.; Gustav H. Schwab, Isaac Stern, Arthur English, Jacob W. Miller, Louis T. Romaine and James H. Kennedy. This committee will meet early in September, and each member has been requested to have his views prepared by then, as it is the purpose to make the hundredth anniversary of the first steamboat an elaborate affair.

It is believed by Army people at Fort Greble, R.I., that their baseball team has very nearly, if not quite, broken the Department records in the percentage of success attained in the season of 1905. Number of games played, 19; won, 17; lost, 2. The following is a list of players and their respective positions: Clarke, W., p.; Marshall, 1b.; Jones, F., 2b.; Shay, s.s.; Williams, 3b., captain; Deegan, c.f.; Loudy, l.f.; Reardon, r.f.; Clarke, J., r.t. and pitcher; Jones, Lieutenant, catcher and manager. The Greble team has but two more games to play this season, and it is confidently expected that they will win at least one of these games.

Not the least of the interesting attractions at the outdoor fete in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of Newport, R.I., Aug. 12, held at Rough Point, the beautiful villa of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, was the Army and Navy encampment, which gave a decidedly martial aspect to the surroundings. There were several tents, all guarded by soldiers and marines, who also patrolled the ocean side of the grounds to keep off stragglers. Mrs. William Ennis, wife of Colonel Ennis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas, U.S.N., were in charge, with a corps of assistants, selling soft drinks.

The Army transport Logan sailed for Iloilo from Manila, Aug. 13, with Secretary Taft and his party on board. General Corbin, Governor Wright and all the members of the Philippines Commission, except Henry C. Ide, accompanied the party. At Iloilo, where the Logan arrived, Aug. 14, tugs with the local governor and a large reception committee, consisting of officers of the Army and Navy and leading citizens, with bands playing, met the Logan down the bay. On Aug. 15 Secretary Taft and party were tendered a magnificent reception in Iloilo. The civic and military forces paraded, and at night the party attended a banquet, at which three hundred persons were present. The Logan sailed Aug. 16 for Bacolod, the capital of Occidental Negros, where an inspection of the sugar plantations will be made.

On Tuesday last the soldiers of Fort Slocum played an interesting and closely-contested game of ball with Fort Totten. It was quite a gala day, as all the first class from West Point and officers and ladies from garrisons, were present. The General Hunt went up the sound to Fort Slocum for the soldiers and officers and ladies. Among the number on board were Major Charles Wilcox, Capt. W. H. Sage, Capt. C. H. Lanza, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman and their guests, and many others. Passing Fort Schuyler the General Hunt took on Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. De Loffre, Capt. B. M. Koehler, Lieut. W. H. Peek and Miss Fee, then proceeded to Fort Totten, where all enjoyed the ball game, in which Fort Totten was victorious. After the game an informal reception was held at the club, and in the evening a beautiful dance was given the cadets and the visitors attending. The band from Fort Hamilton was down for the occasion. On Friday the General Johnson was to be sent to Forts Slocum, Schuyler and Totten for the officers and ladies, to take them to Governors Island to attend the reception given by General Grant to General Chaffee.

The chance visitor to the navy yard, at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, had an opportunity to witness a simple ceremony of a most inspiring nature. Preceded by the band from the Franklin, a group of the warrant and petty officers and enlisted men marched up and enrolled themselves as members of the Navy Relief Society, the Virginia auxiliary of which was organized in the spring. This society has recently been formed for the purpose of aiding widows and orphans of the Service by assisting them to secure work, by educating the children, by securing pensions without delay and unnecessary expense, and by giving financial aid where it is absolutely needed. The membership is made up of officers and men, their families, and the friends of the Service in civil life. Admiral Harrington and Captain Laird addressed those present with a few well-chosen remarks. After a few musical selections and some other ceremonies the men were marched back to the Franklin. Another meeting of the Virginia auxiliary will be held on Sept. 3, when a further large increase in membership is expected. Among the most prominent workers are Mrs. P. F. Harrington, Mrs. A. V. Wadham, Mrs. D. H. Mahan and Mrs. T. S. O'Leary, who are sparing no effort to make the organization a success.

Capt. O. W. Budd, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Miss Elsa Budd, are spending the latter part of the summer at Cloudcroft, N.M.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., announces an illustrated lecture at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Aug. 21 on the Battle of Wounded Knee (slides furnished by Mrs. H. L. Chadbourne), by Ordnance Sergeant F. E. Toy, who took part in this engagement. A farce, by Richard Yeatman and Mr. Fessenden, will also be presented the same evening. All the seats are free.

Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 21st U.S. Inf., who was tried in Manila by G.C.M. for alleged drunkenness while on duty as commanding officer at Guney, Samar, on June 14, on charges preferred by Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf., entered the Army as a private in the 16th Infantry April 24, 1883, and was appointed a second lieutenant Oct. 22, 1886. The result of the proceedings have not yet been made public.

Aug. 16, the 128th anniversary of the battle of Bennington, was celebrated in the State of Vermont as a public holiday and by the dedication at Burlington of a memorial tower in honor of the Revolutionary patriot, Ethan Allen. Vice-President Fairbanks delivered the principal oration and Governor Bell, of Vermont, Governor McLane, of New Hampshire, and many other distinguished persons took part in the ceremonies. The exercises were preceded by a parade, in which the 15th U.S. Cavalry, the 5th U.S. Infantry, the 23d and 27th Batteries of Field Artillery, from Fort Ethan Allen, and the Vermont National Guard participated. The troops were afterward reviewed by Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. The tower, which was erected by the Sons of the American Revolution, stands on a rocky bluff situated on the farm once owned by Ethan Allen and about three miles from City Hall. It is a massive structure of Vermont granite, twenty-four feet square at the base and forty feet in height, with battlements on its summit. As the bluff on which it stands rises about two hundred feet above the rest of the Allen farm, the tower commands a wide and beautiful view of Lake Champlain, the Adirondack and Green mountains and the valley of the Winooski.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Aug. 16, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington.
Transport Sheridan sailed Aug. 15 with 3d Squadron, 12th Cav., 155 enlisted; 3d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, 207 enlisted; 364 casualties, thirty-six general prisoners, forty-seven sick.

SIMPSON, in absence of the Division Commander.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY INFANTRY TEAM.

The following is the composition of the Army Infantry team, selected to compete in the National Match at Sea Girt, N.J.: 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Co. A, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf.; Pvt. John Grandy, Co. E, 23rd Inf.; 1st Sergt. Arthur Brest, Co. A, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Francisco Agostini, Co. B, P.R.P.R.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, Co. H, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. William N. Puckett, U.S.A.; 1st Sergt. John Dittmer, Co. E, 15th Inf.; Sergt. William Tate, Co. L, 23rd Inf.; *Corpl. Charles Rie, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., team captain; 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf., team coach; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., team spotter.
*Alternates.

S.O. AUG. 17, WAR DEPT.

The following changes of stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

S.O. Aug. 14, relating to 1st Lieut. Lloyd LeR. Krebs, asst. surg., are revoked.

Capt. Ralph S. Porter, asst. surg., assigned temporary duty in United States transport service, and will report at San Francisco for assignment as transport surgeon of Buford.

First Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalf, asst. surg., assigned temporary duty as transport surgeon of Buford during the next voyage of that transport from Manila to San Francisco.

The S.O. of July 27, relating to 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., is revoked.

First Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 25th Inf., detailed to enter class at Infantry and Cavalry School.

First Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., to Fort Yellowstone for duty.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., is relieved from further duty in office of the Chief of Staff, Sept. 1, and will join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.

First Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on staff Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Capt. Edward A. Millar, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief of Artillery, and will join his battery.

First Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 13th Cav., will proceed to Manila.

G.O. 123, AUG. 11, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. G.O. No. 93, W.D., June 17, 1905, is amended to read as follows: Ninth line from the bottom, Page 35, "maximum credit being 15," to read, "maximum credit being 20"; last line, Page 35, "credit being 20," to read, "credit being 30."

II. So much of G.O. No. 87, W.D., June 8, 1905, as directs Troop K, 4th Cav., to sail for Manila, P.I., on Oct. 31, 1905, is modified so as to direct this troop to sail on Dec. 5, 1905.

III. The tour of duty for Philippine service will, so far as practicable, be on the basis of two (2) years and six (6) months absence from the United States for all staff officers, and on the basis of two (2) years' service in the Philippine Islands for all post non-commissioned staff officers.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 134, AUG. 14, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A., will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty.

II. On account of the supply on hand in the Ordnance Department of the "E" and "F" steel target frames, model of 1897, which correspond to the "D" and "E" steel target frames, model of 1903, as prescribed for use in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, except in the shape of the lower rail, the issue to the Army and the organized militia of the old model frames, with black paper and cloth silhouettes therefor, is authorized until the supply shall have been exhausted. These model of 1897 target frames may be used in all target practice and competitions until further orders.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 137, AUG. 16, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The sub-paragraph headed "Musicians of infantry and trumpeters of cavalry," of Par. 79, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904, is amended to read as follows:

Musicians of infantry and trumpeters of cavalry.—A bugle with letter of company or troop in center and number of regiment above the bugle.

II. Upon the report of the Chief of Staff, based upon reports received from institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, the following named institutions of learning, arranged alphabetically, are announced as the six whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge, as contemplated by Par. 24, G.O. No. 101, W.D., 1905:

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.
South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y.
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 45, AUG. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Companies B and C, 4th Infantry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, will proceed on Aug. 4, to the Department Rifle Range, Point Bonita, California, and go into camp for guard duty, and will make immediate preparation to receive into custody about fifty-five general prisoners to be sent from Alcatraz Island for construction work at that range.

G.O. 46, AUG. 4, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The organizations now on duty in this department which have been designated for Philippine service, will stand relieved from duty in this department in time to embark on the transports scheduled to leave this port on the dates hereinafter indicated:

Troops E, F and G, 4th Cavalry, on or about Sept. 5, 1905; 13th Infantry, on or about Oct. 5, 1905; Troops I, K and L, 4th Cavalry, on or about Nov. 6, 1905; 15th Infantry, on or about November 6, 1905; Troops H and M, 4th Cavalry, on or about Dec. 5, 1905.

The headquarters, band and Troops A, B, C and D, 4th Cavalry, upon arrival in this department en route to the Philippine Islands, will go into camp at the Presidio of San Francisco to await dates of sailing, and will then proceed to the Folsom street dock, arriving there not later than 9 o'clock, a.m., prepared to embark on the transports scheduled to leave this port on the dates designated, as follows:

Headquarters, band and Troops A, B and C, 4th Cav., on or about Sept. 5, 1905; Troop D, 4th Cav., on or about Dec. 5, 1905.

G.O. 18, AUG. 13, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

G.O. No. 16, c.s., from these headquarters, is so amended as to direct the headquarters, band, Troops A, B and C, 4th Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to leave that port en route to San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 26, 1905.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:

O. E. WOOD, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 15, AUG. 4, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M., U.S.A., was tried by G.C.M. at Fort Moultrie, S.C., on the following charges and specifications, to which he pleaded not guilty, viz:

Charge I. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification I. In that Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M., U.S. Army, having on or about Jan. 8, 1905, at Hawthorne, Fla., received from the Chief of Staff of the Army a letter dated Richmond, Va., Jan. 3, 1905, written by one A. S. Lanier, attorney at law, and bearing the following endorsement, to wit:

"War Department, The Military Secretary's Office,

"Washington, January 4, 1905.

"Respectfully referred through the Quartermaster General of the Army to Capt. Frederick W. Cole, quartermaster, for explanation, in view of his statement in an endorsement on a previous communication referred to him, that he would sail for the United States on the October transport and would see these people and bring about a settlement.

"By direction of the Chief of Staff:

"HENRY P. McCAIN, A.A.G."

did fail, neglect and refuse promptly to make the explanation called for and required by such endorsement, and did fail and neglect promptly to acknowledge the receipt of such letter so referred to him and to return the same; and did, after such receipt, and until June 1, 1905, fail and refuse to pay any attention whatever to such endorsement, or to make to the Chief of Staff of the Army the explanation called for and required by such endorsement, and to return such letter until about June 1, 1905, and after the fact that the War Department intended to discipline him because of his said conduct had been published in periodicals of wide circulation.

Specification 2. (Averred failure to acknowledge and return a similar communication written Feb. 7, 1905, by said Lanier, and referred to Captain Cole by direction of the Chief of Staff on Feb. 9, 1905.)

Charge II. Disobedience of orders in violation of the 21st Article of War.

The specification under this charge states that Captain Cole, about March 14, 1905, received from the Chief of Staff of the Army, a communication in writing, dated Washington, D.C., March 11, 1905, which read:

"Sir: The Chief of Staff instructs me to invite your attention to communications from A. S. Lanier, attorney, in reference to a note given by you and alleged to have been paid by Mr. Edgar S. Freeman, which communications were referred to you January 4, 1905, and February 9, 1905, respectively, for explanation and directs that you return at once the communications in question with your reply."

The specification further states that Captain Cole did disobey the said order and did fail and refuse to return at once the said communications referred to him on Jan. 4, 1905, and Feb. 9, 1905, which had been theretofore duly received by him and failed and refused to return the same until in or about the month of June, 1905, after the fact that the War Department intended to discipline him because of his said conduct had been published in periodicals of wide circulation.

The findings of the court were as follows:

Of the first specification, first charge, guilty; of the second specification, first charge, not guilty; of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification, second charge, guilty, except the word "disobey," substituting therefor the words "fail to comply with"; and except the words "and refuse" and the words "and refused." Of the excepted words, not guilty, of the substituted words, guilty.

Of the second charge, not guilty of disobedience of orders in violation of the 21st Article of War, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War.

And the court did therefore sentence him, Capt. Frederick W. Cole, quartermaster, U.S.A., to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority.

General Wade, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The reviewing authority regrets being obliged to note the bad showing made by the accused in discipline and the proper understanding of orders; also an inexcusable carelessness in the handling of official mail received and sent by him. It is hoped that this trial will impress upon him the immediate necessity for improvement in regard to the matters referred to."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

CIR. 11, AUG. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the department, the following circular is published for the

information and guidance and strict compliance of all concerned.

Yellow fever and malarial fevers.

Yellow fever and malarial fevers are conveyed always, and only by the bite of a mosquito. The mosquitos found about the house are nearly always bred on the premises. Mosquitos breed only in standing water, the smallest amount of water being sufficient for the propagation.

The eggs, laid on the surface of the water, hatch out the larvae, or "wrigglers" in about twenty-four hours, and are developed into full fledged mosquitos in six or eight days. If the surface of the water is covered with film of petroleum they are killed.

The following rules are enjoined:

1. Every householder, organization commander and responsible officer will be held strictly accountable for any mosquito breeding place found on the premises.

2. The police officer of each post will be held specially responsible for the proper draining, filling or protection by oiling of all accumulations of water outside of premises, for the removal of all receptacles, such as old cans, crockery, etc., and the proper condition of surface drainage.

3. Examine every part of your premises for standing water twice a week and get rid of it, so far as possible. Especial attention should be paid to ice box overflows, unused water closets, barrels, and other vessels holding water.

4. Empty and dry in the sun twice a week indispensable water receptacles, or pour upon the surface of the water two tablespoonsfuls of kerosene to every fifteen square feet of surface.

5. Mosquitos, which otherwise would be blown away by wind are harbored by vines and long grass, and the latter should be dispensed with.

6. Sleep under a mosquito bar, "whether night or day."

7. All barracks, quarters, ventilation openings and manholes should be protected by mosquito proof wire screen netting or mosquito netting.

8. A mosquito proof room should be prepared at or near the hospital. If wire netting cannot be procured, mosquito netting should be used.

9. This for the reception and treatment of any suspicious cases of yellow fever.

10. All suspicious cases of fever should be confined in this room and temperature taken every four hours, and urine examined twice a day.

11. Should an undoubted case of yellow fever occur, the patient should be removed to the yellow fever ward, and the house occupied by him emptied and every room in it carefully fumigated, closing tightly all cracks and openings. Adjoining houses should be fumigated.

12. To kill infected mosquitos by fumigation use sulphur four pounds per 1,000 cubic feet air space, or pyrethrum one pound per 1,000 cubic feet air space. The rooms should be opened after three hours and the mosquitos swept up and burned.

13. The senior medical officer should keep himself in touch with the local health authorities and endeavor to secure co-operation in securing information and in carrying out these instructions.

14. Should yellow fever develop in adjacent towns or communities, soldiers and their families, officers' servants and employees should not be allowed to visit the town, nor should officers be allowed to do so except on business. Ordinary business communication may go on, but no visitors should be received in any occupied houses.

By command of Major General Wade:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Military Secretary.

G.O. 29, AUG. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Department, vice 1st Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, who is appointed in his stead.

G.O. 30, AUG. 10, 1905, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

G.O. No. 4, c.s., from these headquarters, directing the 1st and 3d Battalions, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., to proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for target practice, is revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Sec. Dept., Mil. Sec.

G.O. 20, AUG. 6, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., acting judge advocate, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as judge advocate of the department.

G.O. 40, AUG. 5, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Capt. William M. Wright, General Staff, acting military secretary, is relieved from further duty at these headquarters.

G.O. 41, JUNE 27, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Col. Charles B. Byrne, asst. surg. general, having arrived on the transport Sheridan, is assigned and announced as chief surgeon of the division, relieving Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surgeon general.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 42, JUNE 27, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A., will, pursuant to cablegram from the War Department, dated Washington, D.C., June 24, 1905, assume command of the Department of Luzon as of that date.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 43, JUNE 27, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 15th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, is relieved from duty in the Department of Luzon and will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Paragua, for duty.

G.O. 46, JULY 6, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

So much of G.O. No. 43, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to the

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Samuel W. Dunning, Military Secretary, these headquarters. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John C. Gresham, I.G., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about Oct. 5, 1905, for Manila, where he will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. Major Gresham will remain on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., until such time as will be necessary for him to comply with this order. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 2, is granted Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.G., Chief Q.M. of the department. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Isaac P. Blade, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wirth, Fort Gibbon, Alaska, before the close of navigation will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie, Pasay Garrison, Manila, will, upon the abandonment of that station, return to Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for duty. (July 6, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry Beauman will, upon arrival at Pekin, China, relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson, who will proceed to Manila for instructions. (June 28, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Michael E. Murray to Gumay, Samar, for duty. (July 6, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Marion L. Mitchell, now at No. 252 Lombard street, San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and on or before expiration of furlough will report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, purchasing commissary in that city, for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Lewis R. Taft from duty on the cableship Liscum and will proceed to Borongan, Samar, for duty, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. John C. Walser, who will proceed to Parang, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. Arthur G. Wood, so as to enable the latter to take advantage of furlough authorized. (July 1, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Lloyd Le R. Krebs, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to take effect Aug. 24, 1905, and assigned to duty in the United States transport service, with station at San Francisco. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at the United States Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for temporary duty, until the return to duty of First Lieut. Robert Smart, Asst. Surg., when he will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff is relieved from further duty in the United States transport service, and will proceed to the Philippine Islands by the first available transport. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of the special duty assigned to him at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Clarence E. Lauderdale. (Aug. 3, D.T.)

Contract Surg. John T. H. Slayter from duty at Santo Tomas, Batangas, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (July 7, Phil. D.)

Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades from duty at the Dental Base Station, No. 1, Manila, to Fort William McKinley, for duty. (July 5, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James D. Fife, Asst. Surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty as sanitary inspector, these headquarters, and in charge of hospital corps detachment on inter-island transports, Hospital No. 4, and dispensary, Fort Santiago, Manila. (June 30, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg., Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect when his services can be spared. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, Asst. Surg., from duty in charge of Hospital No. 4, Manila, and as sanitary inspector of the division, and will report to the C.O., transport Sheridan, in Manila Bay, for duty thereon as transport surgeon. (June 24, P.D.)

The leave granted Major Edward C. Carter, Surg., is extended one month. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. George P. Heard, Asst. Surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Harper Peddicord will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The following changes in station of medical officers are ordered: 1st Lieut. William A. Wickline, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (July 3, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Howard H. Bailey, Asst. Surg., will report to the C.O., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for temporary duty. (July 3, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 4, is granted 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, Asst. Surg. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

First Lieuts. Earl H. Bruns and Herbert C. Gibner, asst. surg., are relieved from duty with the troops now on duty at the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, to take effect upon the return of those troops to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will then report to the C.O., 15th Inf., for duty to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands, and there report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. George R. Clayton. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William E. Hall from duty at San Francisco to Malabon to transport Ingalls, for temporary duty as transport surgeon, relieving Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater, who will report to the commanding officer, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (June 24, P.D.)

Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull, from duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty. (June 24, P.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1905, is granted Major William H. Arthur, surgeon. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Madison H. Bowman is extended one month. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. David Baker, asst. surg., to take effect upon the relief of Captain Baker from duty at Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Patrick McGloin, H.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1905. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Leopold David, H.C., now at Fort Egbert, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for discharge upon expiration of term of enlistment. (Aug. 2, D. Cal.)

First Class Edward J. Hill, H.C., now at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Thomas G. Williams, H.C., Fort Reno,

Oklahoma, will be sent to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to relieve Sergt. First Class Robert S. Miller, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Edward J. Wagnitz, H.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Private First Class John H. Otto, H.C., will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 183, W.D., Aug. 9, 1905, relating to Sergt.

1st Class Oscar Burkard, H.C., is revoked. Sergeant

Burkard, now at Rome, N.Y., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and on or before ex-

piration of furlough will report at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty and to accompany the battalion of the 23d Infantry which is to take station at Fort Ontario, N.Y. Upon arrival at Fort Ontario he will report to the C.O. for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Willard E. Burch, H.C., now at Fort

McDowell, Cal., will report for duty aboard the transport

Buford on her next trip from San Francisco to Manila, P.I., and return. Upon the completion of this duty Ser-

geant Burch will be directed to rejoin his proper sta-

tion. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service of Major Seymour Howell, paymaster, Aug. 18, 1905, by operation of law, is announced. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., is designated as a member of a board of officers to consist of Comdr. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., to meet in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 17, 1905, to consider the subject of ammunition supply for the Army and Navy. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Kelly, now at Fort Fremont, S.C., will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. No. 152, W.D., July 1, 1905, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Henry Kubitzka, Fort Fremont, S.C., is revoked. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 6, S.O. 141, June 19, 1905, W.D., relating to Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George E. Kunipe, Signal

Corps, is extended ten days. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, commanding

Co. C, Signal Corps, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to and take station at Valdez, Alaska. (Aug.

1, D. Col.)

CALVARY.

First Class Sergt. Frank Kehoe, Jr., Signal Corps, from

duty on the transport Liscum, in connection with cable

operations. (June 26, Phil. Div.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced:

To be first-class sergeants: Sergt. Banks C. Roddy, to date Aug. 3, 1905, and Sergt. Edward M. McKinney (subject to future examination), to date July 1, 1905. To be

sergeants: Corps. Marshall A. Cook, to date July 1, 1905; Leonard J. DeLong, to date Aug. 3, 1905; Valentine A. Miehs, and George Scott, to date Aug. 16, 1905. To be corporals: First Class Pvts. Aaron D. Gabriel and

William M. Eaton, to date July 1, 1905; Walter G. Beloat, to date Aug. 3, 1905; Louis Anderson, Frank J. Klann,

Arthur F. Coleman, George E. Hubbard, Samuel T. Flisk, Arthur B. Moore, and John A. Joerg, to date Aug. 16, 1905. (Aug. 16, Sig. Office.)

CALVARY.

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, is re-

lieved from duty at Nome, and is assigned to permanent

station at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. He will proceed from

Fairbanks to Great Delta River, Alaska, for temporary

duty in connection with line repairs, and upon the com-

pletion thereof will return to Fairbanks. Upon comple-

tion of his duty at Fairbanks Lieutenant Hemphill will proceed to Fort Gibbon. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

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pletion thereof will return to Fairbanks. Upon comple-

tion of his duty at Fairbanks Lieutenant Hemphill will proceed to Fort Gibbon. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

CALVARY.

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, is re-

lieved from duty at Nome, and is assigned to permanent

station at Fort Gib

certificate of disability is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Budd, 1st Inf. (Aug. 14, D.E.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Logan, Col., vice Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., relieved. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Logan, Colo., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 168, July 22, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, 1905. He will proceed at once to Duluth, Minn. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany, 3d Inf., will report by letter to Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth with a view to his examination for promotion. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

The following named officers of the 4th Infantry, having been assigned to the regiment, were on Aug. 7 assigned to companies as shown below: 1st Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, to Co. E, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, to Co. H, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, to Co. E, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 2d Lieut. William H. Hawes, to Co. C, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 2d Lieut. William S. Weeks, to Co. D, Presidio S.F., Cal.

First Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 4th Inf. (transferred from 17th Infantry), is relieved from duty in this division, and will proceed by the transport sailing from this port on or about Aug. 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Cal., where he will report by telegraph to the Military Secretary for instructions. (June 24, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 31, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 30, 1905, is granted Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (July 31, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The battalion of the 5th Infantry, ordered under the command of Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf., to Sea Girt, N.J., is relieved from the operation of Par. 2, S.O. 85, c.s., these headquarters. (Aug. 8, A.D.)

Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., is relieved from the operation of Par. 3, S.O. 85, c.s., these headquarters. (Aug. 9, A.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., will be transferred by first available transport leaving for the United States, to San Francisco, for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (June 26, Phil. Div.)

Par. 6, S.O. 144, June 22, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 31, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, U.S. Inf., is assigned to the 8th Infantry, and will upon the expiration of his present leave join his regiment. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 8th Inf., will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., on Aug. 16, 1905, to the C.O. 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., for assignment to duty with the battalion during the national competitions. (Aug. 12, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf., will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., and report on Aug. 16, 1905, to the C.O. 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., for assignment to duty with the battalion during the national competitions. (Aug. 14, D.E.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 185, c.s., as directs 2d Lieut. W. G. Murchison, 8th Inf., to proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., for duty with the 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., during the national competitions, is revoked. (Aug. 14, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after Aug. 20, 1905, is granted Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf. (Aug. 16, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. James V. Heldt, 10th Inf. (Aug. 12, W.D.) Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., will upon being relieved from duty with the civil government of the Philippine Islands proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Lawton, Wash., will send the band, 10th Inf., to Portland, Ore., to arrive there on Aug. 10, for duty in connection with the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, for a period of one month, to relieve the band, 4th Cav., which will join its proper station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Aug. 1, D. Col.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Finch, 11th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, 11th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 11, 1905. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Capt. Frederick W. Fugler, 13th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Agricultural College, near Lansing, Mich., to take effect Sept. 15, 1905. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Second Lieut. Shelby C. Leisure, 14th Inf., will report in person to Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 6, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, 17th Inf. (captain, Philippine Scouts), of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 10, 1905. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 31, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 19th Inf. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 20th Inf., will report at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, and take station. (June 23, Phil. Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Leave for five days is granted Major William C. Buttler, 2d Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. John H. Baker, 22d Inf., now in the hospital at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will return to his proper station, Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (June 24, D. Min.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J., is granted Major C. M. Truitt, 23d Inf. (Aug. 14, D.E.)

The 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., under the command of Major C. M. Truitt, 23d Inf., will proceed from Madison Bar-

racks, N.Y., to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to be reported to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Military Secretary, executive officer of the national competition at Sea Girt, N.J., not later than Aug. 16, 1905. (Aug. 8, A.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 172, July 19, 1905, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., to report in person to the commandant, Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 20, 1905, is amended so as to direct him to report accordingly as soon as practicable after the completion of his duties pertaining to the national competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

At his own request, in order to see service in the Philippines Islands, 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Waithall, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty with that regiment and will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report in person to the C.O., 15th Inf., for duty. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the militia of Tennessee, and will return to his proper station. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Second Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 26th Inf., recently appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S., 2d Battalion, 26th Inf., will proceed from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Fort McInnis, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 8, D.T.)

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, president of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., for examination. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 5, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Ulysses G. Worrlow, 29th Inf. (Aug. 7, D.T.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Nebraska to be held at Kearney, Neb., Aug. 8 to 16, 1905. (Aug. 2, D. Mo.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Joseph Uhrig, Philippine Scouts, now on temporary duty with the 26th Company, is transferred from the 33d Company, to the former company. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

The following transfers to the unassigned list, and assignment to companies, of lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, are announced: Second Lieut. Albert J. MacDonald is transferred to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. John N. Turgeon is assigned to the 4th Company. Lieutenant MacDonald will report to the C.O., 6th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, for appointment as battalion Q.M. and C.S. Lieutenant Turgeon will proceed by first available transportation to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty with his company. (June 26, P.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf.; Capt. Joseph C. Castner, C.S., 4th Inf., Q.M., and 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyne, 4th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 10, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Robert L. Klune, Co. L, 4th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

A board is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, 11th Inf.; Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; Major Charles F. Kleffer, surg.; Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf.; Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum; 1st Lieut. William M. Parker, 11th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Thomas U. Raymond, surg.; Major Andrew G. Hammond, 3d Cav.; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav.; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman; 1st Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., recorder. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major William Stephenson, surg.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav.; Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. James B. Henry, Jr., 4th Cav., recorder. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 11th Cav., with rank from Aug. 2, 1905, is assigned to the 10th Cav., and will join that regiment. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 13th Cavalry, with rank from Aug. 8, 1905, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry. Captain Romeyn will remain on duty at Fort Myer, until the arrival of the 2d Cavalry at its station in the United States, when he will proceed to join that regiment. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Major William J. Turner, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb., to take effect Aug. 31, 1905, and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

A. G.C.M. is appointed to convene at Fort Santiago, Manila, July 6, 1905. Detail for the court: Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly; Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf.; Col. James Regan, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps; Major Edward R. Morris, surg.; Major Charles G. Starr, military secretary; Major William W. Gibson, General Staff; Major Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D.; Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav.; Capt. Frederick L. Palmer, 9th Inf.; Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 5th Cav.; Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf.; A.D.C.; Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, judge advocate. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

The following named non-commissioned officers will be sent to Paducah, Ky., for the purpose of acting as drillmasters during the encampment of the Kentucky State Guard from Aug. 7 to Sept. 2, 1905: Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Sergt. James B. Stoner, Co. F, 27th Inf.; Sergt. Leo A. McIntyre, Co. L, 27th Inf.; Sergt. William C. Cox, Co. M, 27th Inf.; Corp. James Phillipsen, Co. H, 27th Inf. Fort Thomas, Ky.: 1st Sergt. Richard W. B. Happer, Co. K, 4th Inf.; Fort Wayne, Mich.: Sergt. Rudolphus H. Hasselt, Co. E, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Fred W. Wolfgram, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Albert Rottler, Co. H, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Christian Seiler, Co. G, 1st Inf. The State authorities will ration these soldiers and pay their transportation. (Aug. 3, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Howe School, Lima, Ind., to take effect Aug. 31, 1905. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed to enter the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Second Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, 17th Inf.

The following officers are detailed on progressive military map work, each with station as indicated: Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav., Dayton, Wyo.; 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th Cav., Stanwood, Iowa; 2d Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 25th Inf., Ogallala, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., Oskaloosa, Kas.; 2d Lieut. James Blyth, 25th Inf., Paxton, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., Fairfax, Iowa; 2d Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., Deadwood, S.D.; 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 9th Cav., Atchison, Kas.; 2d Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 18th Inf., Topeka, Kas.; 2d Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav., Camp Clarke, Neb.; 2d Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., Scott's Bluff, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Willson, 6th Cav., Rapid City, S.D. (Aug. 8, D. Mo.)

The fact of qualification as expert riflemen of the fol-

lowing named enlisted men is announced: Fort Brady, Mich.: Co. C, 1st Inf.: Corp. William M. Miller, Pvt. Maurice Ready, Sergt. Charles Santimire, Pvt. Elmer Switzer, Pvt. Harry L. Westcomb, Sergt. James Connaghan, 1st Sergt. Ira Crecelius, Sergt. Edmund Quinlan, Pvt. Clarence A. Burroughs, Pvt. Oscar Anderson, Pvt. Frank Francis. (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st Inf., will proceed from Fort Brady, Mich., to Chrystal Falls, Mich., for temporary duty while engaged on progressive military map work. (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 1st Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., having been appointed battalion adjutant, 1st Battalion, (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

Sergt. 1st Class John L. Gerlach, H.C., will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (June 27, Phil. Div.)

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as chief Q.M. of that Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q.M.G., who will comply with Par. II, S.O. 92, c.s., W.D. (June 27, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Corcoran from duty on the transport Ingalls, to Gumay, Samar, for duty. (June 27, Phil. Div.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Aug. 16, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington. The following deaths have occurred:

Ptomaine poisoning, Henry Alle, Co. E, 9th Inf., Aug. 1. Suicide, William L. Eoff, Hospital Corps, Aug. 6. Tuberculosis, J. W. Lankford, Co. M, 20th Inf., Aug. 1.

SIMPSON, in the absence of Division Commander. ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila Sept. 5 with headquarters, band and six troops of the 4th Cavalry.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle, July 20, for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila, July 26.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 15 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 5, for Manila.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

petition, with order of standing of competitors and also the make-up of the Army team for 1906:

	Agg. of Final scores, order
Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.	856 1
*Post Q.M. Sgt. Benj. A. Anderson, U.S.A.	850 2
Sgt. Alfred G. Horn, 12th Cav.	827 3
2d Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav.	815 4
1st Lieut. Chas. A. Romeyn, 13th Cav.	811 5
1st Lieut. Alex. H. Davidson, 13th Cav.	811 6
2d Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav.	810 7
2d Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav.	808 8
Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Engrs.	807 9
Capt. Wm. H. Hay, 10th Cav.	805 10
1st Lieut. Arthur Williams, Engrs.	804 11
Corpl. Michael Kelly, Engrs.	802 12
*Sergt. Robert Johnson, 10th Cav.	800 13
1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.	791 14
Sgt. Herman F. C. Eggers, 5th Cav.	790 15
*1st Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav.	788 16
2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav.	787 17
Sgt. John W. Williams, Engrs.	782 18
Corpl. Henry Torbohn, 4th Cav.	782 19
1st Sergt. Samuel Petty, 9th Cav.	775 20
Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav.	772 21
1st Lieut. Chas. W. Van Way, 12th Cav.	770 22
Capt. Jas. N. Munro, 3d Cav.	769 23
*1st Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav.	766 24
Corpl. Ethelbert L. Dudley, 3d Cav.	761 25
*Q.M. Sgt. Spencer Thomas, 9th Cav.	760 26
2d Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav.	756 27
Pvt. John Williams, 9th Cav.	750 28
Sgt. Major Eugene P. Frierson, 10th Cav.	749 29
1st Lieut. Chas. C. Winans, 5th Cav.	749 30
1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav.	747 31
Capt. Robt. J. Fleming, 10th Cav.	744 32
1st Sgt. Otto Kunkle, 15th Cav.	739 33
1st Sergt. Jos. Dubovitzky, 12th Cav.	739 34
Sgt. Jessie Baker, 10th Cav.	737 35
1st Sgt. Chas. S. Russell, 12th Cav.	729 36
*Q.M. Sgt. Berkley E. Barker, 3d Cav.	719 37
1st Sgt. August Warnecke, 13th Cav.	687 38
Cook William Floyd, 10th Cav.	660 39
*Corpl. Mathew Rohrer, Engrs., sick in hospital.	802 40
Substitutes.	
1. Sgt. Robert Johnson, 10th Cav.	500
2. 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.	791
3. Sgt. Herman F. C. Eggers, 5th Cav.	790
Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th Cav., team captain; Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., team coach; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, 13th Cav., team spotter.	

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 15, 1905.

The field day for which the garrison has been enthusiastically preparing was held this morning, the 1st Regiment, Vt. N.G., which is camping near the reservation, being well represented. Tents and chairs had been prepared for the officers and their families and the large crowd of visitors from Burlington. The 15th Cavalry band furnished music. The following were the judges of the contests: General referee, Captain McNamee; mounted events, Captain Smyther; running events, Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Whitside, Lieutenant Baker; jumping events, Lieutenants Cameron, Partridge and Baker; clerk of the course, Lieut. Charles Burnett; assistant clerk of the course, Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson; timekeeper, Lieutenant McMullen and Veterinary Surgeon Foster; announcer, Lieut. Victor S. Foster; starter, Capt. Warren Dean; secretary, Lieut. I. S. Martin.

The events and winners were: 100-yd. dash, Private Boyd, Troop G; mounted relay race between 2d Battery, Troops C, I and L, Troop L winning; 800-yd. run, Private Boyd, Troop G; 75-yd. sack race, Sergeant Montgomery, Troop H; mounted wrestling, 2d Battery vs. Troop E, Troop E successful; 220-yd. dash, Private Reed, Troop F; mounted relay race, Troops D, E, M, H, and K, Troop E successful; mounted wrestling, Troop K vs. Troop C, C successful; mounted wrestling, Troop D vs. Troop M, D successful; mounted relay race, four teams, won by Troop G; 880-yd. race, dismounted, nine teams, won by Troop G. The semi-final wrestling and relay races were intensely exciting and the honors were evenly shared among the various organizations. No injuries were sustained during the day, but Private Norwott, Troop K, became exhausted in a 440-yd. dash and fell within twenty feet of his goal. After considerable effort he was restored to consciousness and carried to the hospital. The day was a complete success.

A very gratifying article appeared in the Springfield Republican, in regard to the troops from this garrison who attended the camp of the Massachusetts Militia. The following is a clipping from that paper: "Just a word for the Regulars. Just before the United States troops arrived, a prominent officer in the State militia remarked to a local newspaper man that the authorities would experience no trouble from the State soldiers, but warned him to look out for the 'terrible' Regulars. He stated that the State's soldiers possessed a certain amount of pride in their commonwealth and would endeavor in every way to uphold the dignity of the State militia. The Regulars, the officer said, come from all parts of the country, cared nothing for the reputation of the State, and were especially fond of 'doing up' police officers. The argument seemed convincing, but how about the actual facts, as they appear now that the encampment is over? It is the opinion of close observers, including the police officers, that the Regular soldiers conducted themselves in such a manner that showed that they possessed national pride if not local pride. The men walked our streets in true soldierly manner, and every man who wore the United States uniform was a credit to it. Not one was seen intoxicated and not one was found creating a disturbance. They set a splendid example to the militia boys and the citizens hope that they may again have the pleasure of entertaining them within the borders of the town."

At the quarters of Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace last week a number of officers and ladies gathered at a farewell reception given to Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok, who left the next day for St. Louis, Mo., where they will visit for five days before going to Fort Leavenworth, where the captain is to pursue a course of study in the Infantry and Cavalry School. The band gave an open air concert in front of the commanding officer's quarters during the early part of the evening.

Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., and his family, will not visit his mother, Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, at Essex Junction, as was expected.

Mrs. Michael McNamee's guests at a four-handed euchre game last Tuesday afternoon were: Mmes. Walles, Rodgers, Gresham, Clark, Hickok, Holliday, Robb, Duncan, Ridley, Partridge, McClure, Smythers, singer, Patterson, Walker, Whitman, Brett, Mowry, and McMullen; Misses Katherine Gresham, Brander, Gayle, Phelps, Loughborough, Carrick, Brett, and Hoyle. The afternoon was delightfully spent. Tea was served. Miss

Emily Gayle entertained a party of her friends at a four-handed euchre on Wednesday afternoon, to meet her guest, Miss Louise Phelps.

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, mother of Lieut. C. Edward Wheatley, Art. Corps, who has been visiting her son at Fort Strong, Mass., has returned to her home at Montpelier, Vt.

The members of the 1st Vermont National Guard went into camp on their grounds adjoining the reservation Friday; 700 officers and men, Colonel Wallace, post commander, exchanged courtesies upon the arrival of the guardsmen. It was expected that Major H. W. Hovey, 2d Inf., would be at the camp, but poor health prevented. His son, Bradford, is in camp as Cadet Major of the Norwich Brigade, from Northfield. Many of the officers from this post greeted old friends among the militiamen and a number of jollifications are planned for the coming week. The guardsmen will be in camp until Saturday. It was a sad disappointment to both the guardsmen and the Regulars that the two companies of the 5th Infantry from Plattsburg Barracks did not attend the encampment as was planned.

The 12th Battalion of Field Artillery began their annual heavy target practice Thursday. The 27th Battery used the range the first day and the batteries will alternate. The firing thus far has been fine. The range is a good one, but somewhat short, being only 2,500 yards. Lieut. Scott Baker is in command of the 27th Battery and Lieut. M. A. Cross of the 23d.

Chief Engr. Absalom Kirby, U.S.N., retired, of Washington, was in Burlington the past week, and on Friday paid his respects to Col. and Mrs. Wallace at this garrison.

Lieut. A. N. Pickel, 15th Cav., who had been on duty as a marker at the competition at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and of late has been enjoying a leave at Detroit, Mich., has returned to the garrison. Mrs. Pickel did not accompany the lieutenant, going down Lake Huron to visit her sister.

The officers' baseball team lined up for a game with the team from Troop M, Thursday afternoon. This was the first game that the officers showed that they had baseball training and they put it forth to such excellent advantage that they beat this team, which had the reputation of being the best in the garrison. The score was 12 to 9.

Capt. Warren Dean and Lieut. A. J. Lynch, 15th Cav., gave a stag dinner party on Saturday evening to meet Captain Dean's guests, Messrs. Haynes and White. Other guests were: Capt. James A. Ryan and George W. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. S. W. Robertson. On Sunday evening these two officers gave a chafing dinner party to a party of fifteen.

A meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Vermont Commandery, was held last Tuesday evening at their rooms in Burlington. The only special business was the admitting of two new members, O. G. Wheeler, son of Capt. H. O. Wheeler, of Burlington, and H. Mosley, son of Col. J. L. Mosley, of Northfield, Vt. A banquet of the order will be held next November.

Capt. Warren Dean and his guests, Messrs. Haynes and White, of Springfield, Mass., enjoyed a trip to Plattsburg Barracks on Tuesday, where they were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Duke, who entertained them at luncheon. Others present were: Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Campbell and Lieut. Horace Price, 5th Inf. Captain Dean and his guests returned late in the afternoon and accompanying them were Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. In the evening all of Captain Dean's guests, Mrs. John Conklin and Miss Edith Hoyle, comprised a theater party at the Strong in Burlington.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Andrews visited the Rev. and Mrs. Germont Graves, Mrs. Andrews's parents, in Burlington the fore part of the week. Captain Andrews came from West Point, where he is military instructor. They left for Camp Westerly, Grand Isle, where they are enjoying a rest.

Major J. B. Houston, Pay Dept., Major and Mrs. T. D. Keleher, paymaster for Fort Ethan Allen and Plattsburg Barracks, their son, Arthur C. F., and daughter, Miss Caroline, with Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Tremaine and their guest, Miss Jewel Hays, went to Plattsburg Barracks on Monday, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Dodge aboard their yacht, Queen Bess.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, returned to his home in Burlington on Monday from a visit to New York and other southern points.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 16, 1905.

Lieut. T. J. Fealy is on duty with the Michigan National Guard at their encampment, near Ludington, Mich. Capt. Pegram Whitworth is absent from the post and Capt. Tenney Ross is temporarily acting as quarter-master.

An informal hop was held in the administration building on Wednesday evening.

Miss Baker, of New York, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Swaine for the past week. Lieut. E. J. Nowlen, 11th Inf., was a guest at the post for a few days last week. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, of Medina, Pa., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Tayman. Miss Fannie Bell, of Buffalo, N.Y., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tayman last week.

The band has returned from a tour of duty with the 1st Battalion at Fort Brady, Mich.

Lieut. F. C. Burnett has left for duty with the 1st Battalion at Fort Brady, and, before his departure, a reception was held in his honor at the club house.

Mrs. Edson, Miss Edson and a party of Kansas City friends, were the guests of Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams last week. They left on Monday night in their private car for Kansas City. Miss Josephine Murphy, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Fealy.

Major and Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Smith are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth.

Lieut. Walter W. Merrill is expected in the post in a few days, the 1st Infantry Guard at West Lawn Cemetery, Canton, O., having been relieved by the 4th Infantry. Mr. Aleck Robinson, of Washington, D.C., is among the guests at the post.

Lieut. R. W. Boughton, who is still confined to the hospital, is improving rapidly.

The post athletic contest was held last Friday.

Lieut. B. G. Ruttencutter will leave in a few days for a visit to his old home in West Virginia. Major C. M. Gandy and son, Charles, have returned after a ten days' visit in the East.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 14, 1905.

Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Field Art., who leaves Aug. 18 for Fort Monroe to take the year's course in the Artillery School, will stop at several points on the Atlantic coast en route. A great deal of his time here has been spent as acting adjutant of the Artillery subpost, while for the past two seasons he has managed the baseball department of the athletic association. He has been justly popular and he will be much missed.

The work of the Artillery provisional regiment which is now located on the hog-back, in rear of the Artillery subpost, has been considerably delayed owing to the non-arrival of the new material, which it seems will not be shipped earlier than Aug. 18, and it is probable that the shipment will not be all here before the middle of September. This delay will work havoc with the schedule of instruction and a portion of it may be eliminated, for it will be impossible to get it all in during the time designated. The camp is now in excellent condition with everything as comfortable as it is possible to be while in the field under canvas.

The post team defeated the St. Mary's team at the

athletic park on Sunday afternoon in a game that was well played with one or two exceptions, and very fast. Rhoades did the twirling for the home team, and ave in the third and the eighth, held his opponents down to a few scattering hits. His support was of the gilt-edged order.

With the exception of those who will compose the Army Cavalry team, all the competitors of the different competitions have departed for their different stations throughout the country, and the camp of 1905 is practically a thing of the past. The Army team leaves the first part of this week for Sea Girt, N.J., where it will compete in the national shoot.

Four prisoners, McKenna, Penrod, Gilson, and Zehring, made their escape from the new guard house on Saturday evening, a week ago, by sawing through one of the bars in the wash room. Parties of Cavalry were sent out to apprehend them, but they are still at large.

The large number of desertions from the command has brought about the issuing of the following circular in the Cavalry subpost:

1. The man who deserts, becomes under the law, a criminal. 2. If recaptured, he becomes a convict. He is no longer a citizen. He has lost his right to vote and hold public office. 3. If not caught, he is an outlaw, fugitive, haunted by the fear of detection. 4. In any case his career in life is ruined. If he attains any position of trust or profit he will be denounced. 5. He becomes incapable of serving his country in time of war. 6. The man who is homesick should save his money and buy his discharge. The man who deserts ruins his whole life beyond recall. He is a coward and a quitter. This order will be read at retreat and posted on the bulletin board.

Lieut. C. W. Van Way, 12th Cav., who has been here as one of the competitors in the Army Cavalry competitions, has left for Sea Girt, N.J., where he will act as executive officer of the national competition. Lieut. W. H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., returned Sunday from a leave passed in the East. Lieut. W. B. Cowin, 3d Cav., was a visitor in the post for several days last week. Lieut. F. B. Hennessy, Field Art., returned to the post on Saturday morning from Utah, where he registered for a claim on the lands that are to be opened for settlement the latter part of this month.

FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1905.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who is en route to Europe with several other officers, was entertained at dinner on the night of Aug. 17 by Gen. and Mrs. Grant at their residence.

On Friday afternoon from 4 to 6:30 o'clock, Gen. and Mrs. Grant held a reception in honor of General Chaffee, which was attended by the officers of the garrison, as well as those from other posts in the harbor. It proved a very enjoyable event, and the post band discoursed appropriate music on the lawn in front of General Grant's residence, during the reception. The house was very appropriately decorated with palms, etc., for the occasion, and General Chaffee shook hands with many old acquaintances. All present wished the General and his party a pleasant trip.

Lieut. S. W. Anding, 8th Inf., has returned from Fort Niagara, where he took part in the division competition. He is now undergoing an examination for promotion.

On Thursday all the garrison were guests at the Boer War spectacle at Brighton Beach, and highly enjoyed the entertainment.

Lieutenants Robinson and Woodson, 8th Inf., left the post on Tuesday, Aug. 15, for Sea Girt, N.J. Lieutenant Farnsworth, A.C., is on duty at the fort, and is assistant to Major Weaver.

Two cannons captured at Porto Rico have been mounted in front of General Grant's quarters.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 14, 1905.

Lieut. M. P. Andrus came down from New York last week, packed up his effects and shipped them to Fort Hamilton, his new station. Lieut. P. A. Barry was in Chicago last week before a board for physical examination for retirement.

The 7th Co., C.A., moved to Fort McRee the first of the week and Capt. W. F. Hase, commanding, has gone to Milwaukee for a month's leave. Lieut. J. E. Myers, and his sister left the post the first of the week for Fort Trumbull. He has been in command of the 20th Company at Fort McRee during the past year.

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Lyon have a six weeks' leave and expect to pass the time in the mountains of North Carolina. Captain Cole is away for twenty-five days, visiting in New York, West Point, and other places. During the absence of Captain Lyon, Captain Stephens will be in command, and Captain Stephens will have charge of the constructing quartermaster's work for Captain Cole.

Lieut. L. C. Crawford is in command of the 7th Company, and also of the 15th, and of Fort Pickens and Fort McRee.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 15, 1905.

The 2d Battalion, 28th Inf., commanded by Capt. F. E. Bamford, returned from their annual practice march on Friday, and will begin their record rifle practice on Monday.

The regular weekly hop was held on Friday night, the first in some time, on account of quarantines in the post. Mrs. Rhodes gave a delightful hop supper after the hop on Friday, and delightful refreshments were served.

Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf., will inspect the Saint Thomas and Gustavus Adolphus Colleges this week. Lieut. J. B. Richardson, 28th Inf., left this week for Tower, N.D. Capt. Irving J. Carr left to enjoy a short leave before reporting at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. D. A. Henkes, 28th Inf., returned on Wednesday from a brief leave.

Major S. E. Allen, A.C., left this week for Ortonville, Minn., near Big Stone Lake to select a site for the Artillery target practice. Major E. P. Andrus, 3d Cav., left on Tuesday for Massachusetts. Mrs. E. B. Frick left on Wednesday for Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. C. H. Ferry, of New York, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. C. Allen, of the Artillery post.

FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., Aug. 12, 1906.

The new yacht which Capt. E. J. Timberlake, Art. Corps, is having built, is well under way. He intends to have it ready to launch in the course of two or three weeks, and expects it to be one of the fastest boats on the Cape river for its tonnage.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Musgrave left on Saturday last for Fort Monroe, Va., and their departure was deeply regretted.

The new instruments for the band have arrived, and Leader Gould expects to make it one of the best volunteer bands in the Artillery Corps.

The post baseball team went to Wilmington, N.C., on Saturday last and played a very exciting game, the score being eleven to seven in an eleven-inning game.

The officers and their wives and friends are taking advantage of the fine moonlight nights, and the excellent bathing, and beach parties can be seen any night on the sea shore.

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The Paymaster General of the Army has recommended
 an amendment to Army Regulation 984, so as to provide
 that a forfeiture by sentence of a court-martial shall
 take effect from date of last payment instead of from
 date of promulgation of the sentence in orders, as at
 present provided. The proposed amendment was consid-
 ered by the General Staff and approved. It will facilitate
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The Quartermaster's Department is preparing hand-
 some campaign badges for issue to the officers and
 enlisted men who served in the Spanish, Philippine and
 China campaigns, in accordance with orders issued by
 the War Department last January. These badges will
 be issued as soon as possible. In an official endorsement
 Quartermaster General Humphrey has given the following
 opinion, which has met with the approval of the
 Acting Secretary of War: "Inasmuch as these badges
 are made and issued to enlisted men of the Army and
 sold to officers as a part of the regulation uniform, it is
 the opinion of this office that it would be perfectly proper
 and legal to supply the same to the States, to be charged
 against the allotment of each under the Militia law, and
 issued to men entitled to receive them, and to allow officers
 of the militia to purchase them. All this to be done
 in the same manner as other supplies now furnished and
 the lists submitted to be subject to verification by the
 records of the Military Secretary's office. Purchase from
 State funds could also be made under Section 17 of the
 Act of January 21, 1903."

Rear Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific Station, telegraphed the Navy Department on Aug. 14 that the Bennington court of inquiry had completed its work and made its report, and that the report on that day had been mailed to the Navy Department. Absolutely nothing is known by the Department of the findings of the court and the report is being awaited with the greatest interest. Secretary Bonaparte has promised that the proceedings and findings of the court shall be made public. The Navy Department this week, on the recommendation of the surgeon in charge at San Diego, Cal., has ordered that all of the convalescents of the Bennington disaster be granted thirty days' leave. Press despatches of Aug. 17 from San Francisco state that on the afternoon of that day the Bennington and the flagship Chicago ran on a reef off Sausalito. Immediately afterward the vessels were in collision and both were damaged. They were floated and proceeded to Mare Island. The extent of the damages will not be learned until the boats go into dry dock.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1863.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable address: Armysnavy, New York.
 Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

A RESERVE MILITARY FORCE.

Far-reaching plans for placing the military establish-
 ment on a more efficient footing are being made by the
 General Staff of the Army. The old adage of "In time
 of peace prepare for war" is certainly being followed by
 the General Staff in its work for the betterment of the
 Service, and it is not too early to say that Secretary
 Root's ideas in creating such a body of officers to make
 military recommendations to the Secretary of War has
 already proven a success. Especially is this noticeable
 in the work now being done by the Third Division of
 the General Staff, which will reach fruition some time
 before Congress convenes, when it may be expected that
 most important and interesting recommendations for the
 betterment of the military establishment of the United
 States will be made.

Military experts of this country have long been im-
 pressed by the fact that some provision should be made
 in time of peace for the establishment of a "Regular
 Reserve" which could be called upon by the President
 at any time to increase the Army from its peace footing
 of 60,000 to its war footing of 100,000 well-trained and
 efficient soldiers. The proposition has been advanced—
 and we think most wisely—that provision should be made
 now for the establishment of such a reserve, consisting
 of at least 40,000 men ready, in case of emergency, to
 bring the strength of the Army to its maximum. It has
 been suggested, and a recommendation to this effect will
 undoubtedly be made to the next Congress, that this
 "Regular Reserve" should consist entirely of honorably
 discharged soldiers of the Regular Army. It has been
 proposed, and the suggestion is now under consideration
 by the Third Division of the General Staff, that the
 members of this Regular Reserve be paid an annual
 compensation of \$36. Their names and addresses would
 be kept on file in the office of the Military Secretary, and
 they would be required to report, possibly every three
 months, in writing, to the War Department.

The entire scheme for the betterment of the military
 establishment of the United States contemplates, we are
 informed, the organization, on paper at least, of an effi-
 cient fighting force of 250,000 men. This includes the
 Regular Army at its peace footing of 60,000 men; the
 40,000 trained and efficient soldiers who would constitute
 the Regular Reserve; a National Reserve of 100,000
 men; and the organized Militia of 50,000 men. The
 General Staff, so we are informed, is also at work upon
 a scheme for the organization of the National Reserve
 of 100,000 men. This force would probably consist of
 other honorably discharged soldiers of the United States
 Army; of able-bodied citizens of the United States not
 members of the National Guard, but who have seen mili-
 tary service either as volunteers or in the militia, or at
 military institutions; and of other able-bodied citizens
 of the United States who express a desire to be enrolled
 in such a reserve. The proposition is that this National
 Reserve should only be called out for service by authority
 of Congress, and under such laws as now apply to
 the calling out of the militia for federal service. The
 War Department would have on file the names and ad-
 dresses of the members of this National Reserve force,
 who might possibly receive a very slight compensation
 from the Federal Government.

As will be seen, the scheme contemplates having an
 army of 100,000 men which could be placed in the field
 at any time by the President of the United States. The
 additional military force of the country, consisting of
 150,000 men, would be under the authority of the Con-
 gress, and could only be used for active service when

Congress deemed it necessary. The proposition seems entirely feasible and should receive the support of the Administration and of Congress. This is a rich enough country to support a military establishment of this sort, and with our rapid development and advance to a place among the leading world powers it is becoming more and more necessary that some step of this sort should be taken. The cry of "militarism" could hardly be raised at such a proposition, and when the General Staff makes its recommendations to the Secretary of War it is probable that it will receive his approval and that it will be forwarded to the Congress with a strong recommendation that it receive the favorable consideration of that body.

SOME MISAPPLIED CRITICISM.

In spite of the broad and highly-specialized training required of line officers of the Navy—and the requirement becomes more and more exacting every year—there is still a too common belief that a bright, diligent, ambitious young man can qualify himself for the responsibilities of command without the aid of scientific instruction given by professional teachers. We sincerely wish that such a thing were possible. It would be reassuring to know that the long and arduous midshipman course at Annapolis was entirely unnecessary, that the time and money thus expended were spent needlessly, and that the enlisted service was in itself a school capable of supplying officers fully qualified to exercise efficient command on our great warships of to-day. But nobody except the veriest dreamer believes that such things are possible. The modern battleship or cruiser embodies conditions which none but a scientific expert of long and careful training can master. The efficient commander of such a vessel must be, not only a navigator, but an engineer, an electrician, and an expert gunner. He must know a great deal about ship construction, ordnance, mechanics, chemistry, astronomy and international law, and be familiar with one or more foreign languages. His ship is a vast fortress and workshop fitted with complex systems of machinery and scientific apparatus, with every part of which he is required to be familiar. To acquire that familiarity has been the work of years of hard and patient study supplemented with careful practical training ashore and afloat. If all that patient labor of preparation could safely be dispensed with, if we could train capable officers without compelling them to undergo the long and exacting course of instruction now required, the gravest problem of our naval service would be overcome.

Strangely enough, there are persons who appear to believe that the technical training now required of naval officers is either not necessary, or that it can be acquired by enlisted men. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Frederic Griffith, who signs himself "Member from the United States of the Fourteenth International Peace Congress," has written a letter from Paris to the New York Sun in which he explains his views at great length. He is deeply concerned in the welfare of the young men who enlist in the naval service, and for them he demands "the right of freedom to mount to any heights in the Service to which they have the natural and acquired ability to attain." He demands "an unopposed gangway" to promotion for enlisted men, and declares in tones which are almost threatening that "the limited appointing power of Congressmen must be supplemented by a larger opportunity open to all by way of the enlistment ranks—to enter the wardroom through the enlistment roll. The sop which those biased by ill advizings of the kid-glove class of officers have thrown, namely, allowing the service man to reach the grade of ensign as an acme of long years of dutiful service, is but to allow the candidate to swing his hammock in the wardroom gangway. The system must be readjusted to meet the wants of the common American principles of present-day progress."

We are bound, of course, to assume that Mr. Griffith knows all the art of promoting international peace, but if he doesn't know more about that than he does about the conditions of naval service, the chances are that war will continue to be a household word among the nations of the world for many years to come. For while he is evidently unaware of it, the fact is, nevertheless, that there is already an "unopposed gangway" to promotion for enlisted men. Definite provision has been made whereby the enlisted man who qualifies may be commissioned as ensign, and we may be sure that the man who reaches that grade will find an open way to higher ones if he shall prove worthy, in peace and war. The whole Service is organized on the broad principles of equity and merit. The principle of selection for merit is applied in every branch. The enlisted man is selected for fitness after careful examination and comparison with other applicants. The midshipman is selected for admission to the Naval Academy only after undergoing still more rigorous tests; and during his stay there he is subject to conditions which enforce an inexorable application of the principle of the survival of the fittest. The same rule applies to him after he graduates. Before every promotion he is examined, to ascertain whether he is fit to remain in the Service, and if he is found lacking mentally, morally or physically, his career in the Navy is at an end. But fair and just as this system is, it does not suit Mr. Griffith. He wants something different, for instance: "If the gulf between the commissioned officer and the man willing to work, serve his place and bide his time, is once removed, the result must be for good in the entire naval body as it exists to-day—for the present holders of commissions, healthy stimula-

tion; to young men throughout the country the opening up of a profession."

What Mr. Griffith means to suggest in the sentence just quoted is not entirely clear, but he appears to feel that there is an inherent antagonism between the commissioned officer and the enlisted man. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is nothing of the sort. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the officer and the enlisted man are on terms of mutual respect and goodwill. Each has certain clearly defined rights which the other could not destroy even if he wished. Each knows that he entered the Service by selection and advanced, if at all, by merit, and each knows that in the other he has almost invariably a friend ready to serve him in all honorable ways. The enlisted man fully understands that the line officer has been specially trained for the duties of his profession—trained by a process so laborious and so costly that the average young man, knowing its exactions, would probably be reluctant to undergo it even if he had the opportunity. Moreover, the enlisted man enters the Service with his eyes wide open, Mr. Griffith's insinuation to the contrary notwithstanding, and he realizes that the chances of his ever becoming a commissioned officer are infinitesimally small. But that does not disconcert nor dishearten him. He knows that come what may, the Navy must have a large body of robust, patriotic, alert and modest men who are willing to serve without hope of commissioned grade; and, knowing that, he cheerfully offers himself for service in whatever capacity he may be most useful. He is altogether superior to the sordid estimate which Mr. Griffith places upon him.

Mr. Griffith's criticism is not only misapplied, but pernicious. He would have it appear that the enlisted men of the Navy are the victims of an unjust discrimination, and that the Service is controlled by a monopoly composed of the commissioned officers. Nothing could be further from the truth. The whole organization is built up by selection and administered on the merit principle. Any modification of the system designed to make it easier for enlisted men to enter the commissioned grades would involve a decrease of naval efficiency; and the strongest objection to any such change would, in all probability, come from the enlisted men themselves. They realize far more clearly than does Mr. Griffith that their safety, comfort and general welfare day by day and their hope of achieving honorable distinction in time of war all require that the responsibilities of command shall be entrusted only to officers of courage and skill whom the Government has carefully trained for that particular duty.

There is opportunity to enter the Navy as a commissioned officer through the proper channel of appointment to the Naval Academy and due training thereafter, an opportunity open to individual merit in a most democratic way through the bestowal of appointments to the Academy after competitive examination, a method adopted by the majority of Congressmen who have appointments to bestow. There is also a somewhat limited opportunity for an enlisted man to rise to warrant rank and then to obtain a commission, if he is able to pass the requisite examinations. Mr. Griffiths can hardly go so far in his anxiety for an "unopposed gangway" to advancement in the naval service as to advocate any method which would introduce men of inadequate training and limited knowledge into what is, and must be, a profession to be filled by carefully trained, highly specialized experts in the vast volume of scientific and technical knowledge required for the proper handling of those most complicated and delicate instruments of war that constitute a modern navy.

There has been much excitement during the past two weeks among the officers and enlisted men at Fort Ethan Allen and at other places because of orders received from the War Department directing them to hold themselves in readiness for instant orders. Tropical clothes were issued to the men of those organizations which received these preparatory orders from the Department and every preparation made for a change of station involving active service of some sort. Naturally speculation was rife among the men of the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, the 5th Infantry and the Field Artillery, Hospital Corps and Engineer Corps detachments, which received these orders. It was rumored that the troops were intended for yellow fever quarantine duty, and in some quarters it was even whispered that they were to be sent to Venezuela. As a matter of fact, however, the orders contemplated nothing involving such active service. The true story, which will be found of interest now that the whole affair is at an end, is as follows: About three weeks ago the War Department planned to have these troops engage in a war game such as has never yet been played in this country. It was planned to have the troops equipped for active service and hurriedly sent to Portsmouth, where they were to have been embarked on five or six transports, with orders to make a landing at some selected place on the coast, supposed to be held by an "enemy." The whole affair had been carefully planned out and would certainly have occurred had it not been for the fact that it was found absolutely impossible to obtain the necessary water transportation for the troops. The plan was referred to the Quartermaster General of the Army, who reported that there were not sufficient Government transports on this coast available for the maneuvers, and that boats would have to be chartered at a great expense if the scheme was carried

to fruition. The whole matter has, therefore, been abandoned.

While swimming is definitely prescribed as part of the practical training of our Army officers attending the Service schools, it is a curious fact that the British military authorities steadily ignore that qualification, which is almost indispensable to the complete equipment of the soldier. The value of that simple accomplishment has been negatively but forcibly demonstrated by the experience of the Army in the Philippines, scores of men having lost their lives by drowning under peculiarly distressing circumstances. A very large majority of those unfortunate would probably have escaped had they known how to swim even a few strokes—and their melancholy fate has sharply enforced the lesson that every soldier, be he officer or man, should know how to take care of himself in the water. Yet the British, with their far larger experience in military enterprise in distant possessions, pay no attention at all to swimming as a part of the soldier's training, and the neglect is provoking much criticism, as for example: "In soldiering, whether in peace or war," says a writer in the London Times, "there are countless occasions when the absence of this power may involve the sacrifice of valuable lives, often not merely the life of the individual, but of some other who endeavors to save him. Surely it would be no harsh measure to insist that no commission should be given in the Army or Navy till the candidate had passed a reasonable test in swimming. In view of the scarcity of men it would be impossible to further limit the supply by making the same demand of privates. But wherever it is possible the teaching of recruits to swim should be as much a part of their training as the daily morning drill. A member who should obtain a return of the numbers of officers in our Army who cannot swim might perhaps have done a useful thing."

The Quartermaster General has recently recommended several unimportant changes to be made in the Uniform Order, all of which have, from time to time, been outlined in the JOURNAL. The recommendations were sent to the General Staff, which reported as follows: "None of these was deemed important enough to justify a change until a general revision of the order is undertaken, except an interchange in the position of the letter and number on the cap device of musicians. By some means G.O. 197, of 1904, placed the letter above the bugle, thus changing what was previously prescribed by G.O. 132, of 1902, which placed the number above the bugle. In order to make the device uniform with other men, who have the number of the regiment above, and inasmuch as the Quartermaster's Department is actually issuing the musicians' device made in this way, it is recommended that the order be amended accordingly."

The War Department has received the report of Major Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., of the Inspector General's Department, of his thorough investigation of the alleged fraudulent transactions at the Schuylkill arsenal at Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with contracts for material for the manufacture of Army uniforms. This investigation was made by Major Strong at the instance of Q.M. General Humphrey, who has done everything in his power to probe to the bottom the charges of corruption at that arsenal. Ridiculous stories have been printed recently intimating that General Humphrey would retire as a result of the Schuylkill Arsenal affair. There is not only absolutely no truth in these rumors, which Lieutenant General Chaffee characterized as "rubbish," but the Acting Secretary of War is greatly pleased at the energetic manner with which General Humphrey has taken hold of the Schuylkill charges.

Considerable surprise was expressed this week by officials of the Navy Department when they learned that Miss Anna Hoch, the sponsor for the battleship Kansas, had used a bottle of water as the christening fluid at the launching of that vessel. It had been understood by the Navy Department that the time-honored custom of breaking a bottle of champagne over the prow of the vessel would be followed, and the announcement that water was used came as a shock to the officers of the Navy on duty in the Navy Department. The arrangements for the launching and christening of the Kansas were entirely in the hands of the contractors, the New York Shipbuilding Company. Not since the battleship Kentucky was launched at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, several years ago, has a battleship been christened with water.

The First Division of the General Staff of the Army has this week had under consideration the amendment of Army Regulation 838, requiring efficiency reports to be made by the commanding officer of a garrison. A case arose in which the officer in command of an Artillery district, on June 30, 1905, happened to be in temporary command only. Under A.R. 838 he is required, nevertheless, to make the annual efficiency reports. The General Staff considered it advisable to recommend an amendment of A.R. 838, and to meet the case in hand it was recommended that the officer who had been in permanent command of the Artillery district be directed to make the efficiency reports of the officers of the district.

The 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry (seven officers and 164 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 16 for Fort Sill, O.T., for station.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following is an advance copy of the General Order prescribing regulations for the Army Medical School, which is shortly to be issued:

G.O. No. —, War Dept., —, 1905.

1. The following regulations governing the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., are hereby announced:

2. The school shall be known as the Army Medical School. The object of the school is to train medical officers of the Army, candidates for the appointment of assistant surgeon in the Army, and medical officers of the militia, in such subjects as are appropriate to the duties which a medical officer of the Army is ordinarily called upon to perform.

3. The school shall consist of a president, such instructors, assistant instructors, student officers, student candidates and enlisted men as may be assigned to it for duty by orders of the War Department.

STUDENT OFFICERS AND CANDIDATES.

4. Medical officers of the Army who are stationed or are on leave at or near the city of Washington may, with the permission of the Surgeon General, attend the school.

5. Graduates of reputable medical schools who have qualified for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Army in so far as passing the preliminary examination required by the circular of information issued by the War Department, Surgeon General's Office, June 21, 1904, shall attend the school. They shall be known as student candidates.

6. Such medical officers of the militia as may be hereinafter authorized may attend the course of instruction.

Attendance of Medical Officers of the Militia at the Army Medical School.

7. By direction of the President, the following regulations are announced governing the attendance of medical officers of militia as students at the Army Medical School, as contemplated in Section 16 of the Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1903.

8. A militia officer in order to be eligible for the course of instruction must not be less than twenty-two nor more than thirty-five years of age. He must be of sound health, good moral character, and a citizen of the United States. He must have been a member of the organized militia at least one year and must have such preliminary educational qualifications as will enable him to participate profitably in the course of instruction.

9. Militia officers desiring to attend the school must be nominated to the Secretary of War by the governors of their respective States, and the nomination must in each case be accompanied by an affidavit of the nominee stating his age, citizenship, and length of service in the organized militia, and by a certificate from the colonel of his regiment or other satisfactory person as to his good moral character.

10. Such militia officers as have complied with the above and who may be selected by the Secretary of War as candidates will be ordered to proceed to posts in the vicinity of their homes for preliminary examination. The physical examination shall first be conducted. If a candidate be found physically deficient a report in the case will be made at once to The Military Secretary by telegraph and no further examination shall be conducted without special authority from the Chief of Staff.

11. If the physical examination be satisfactory, the candidates shall then be examined in the following general educational subjects: 1. Anatomy and physiology; 2. Practice of medicine, including therapeutics; 3. Surgery; 4. Hygiene, general and military.

12. The examination shall be written, shall take place in the presence of a designated officer, and the questions shall be prepared by the staff of the school. At the close of this examination candidates shall be ordered to return to their homes. The examination papers shall be forwarded to the president who, after having them marked by a board consisting of three officers, shall report to The Military Secretary, through the surgeon general, the names of those who have successfully passed. From the names thus submitted the selection of militia student officers will be made by the Secretary of War.

13. Militia officers, before their admission to the school, must sign an agreement to attend and pursue the course of study and to be bound by and conform to the rules and discipline imposed by its regulations.

14. The expense to the Government on account of militia officers attending the school is limited strictly to travel allowances, commutation of quarters and subsistence. The travel allowances consist of the mileage or transportation allowed by law. Commutation of quarters will be the same as provided by law for officers of the corresponding grade in the Army. Militia officers cannot be furnished with quarters in kind. For subsistence each militia officer will be paid one dollar per day while in actual attendance at the school.

15. Each militia officer must provide himself, at his own expense, with the proper uniform of his State or Territory, and with the required text-books. The course will require the entire time of the student, so that no outside occupation during the school term will be practicable.

16. The course of instruction for militia officers shall be the same as that for student candidates, and they shall, upon graduation, be classified in the same manner.

17. A militia officer found deficient during the course in any subject may be conditioned by the president upon the recommendation of the academic staff, and continued at the school, with a view to making good his deficiency at the final examination. Without such recommendation he shall be reported to The Military Secretary, with a view to the withdrawal of the authority to attend the school. Any officer showing neglect of his studies or a disregard of orders shall, upon the recommendation of the president, be deprived of the privilege of further attendance at the school.

18. When a militia officer graduates from the school, the fact of his graduation shall be reported to the governor of his State or Territory, who shall also be notified in regard to the positions in medical service of the militia, for which the officer is especially qualified.

19. The names of militia graduates shall be entered in the register at the War Department in accordance with Section 23 of the Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1903, as qualified for such commands or duties as the staff of the school may recommend.

THE FACULTY.

20. A faculty, consisting of the president and the directors, shall arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, text-books, and allotment of time, prescribe the character and scope of the examinations, and have final determination of all questions of proficiency of students; Provided, that no action of the board which changes the regulations of the school or of the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the War Department. The faculty shall meet at such times as the president may deem advisable.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL.

21. The general administration of the school is entrusted to its president. In the case of the absence of the president, the senior medical instructor present shall be acting president. The president shall make applications to the surgeon general for such articles as may be required for the school, and shall report annually, on the first of July, its progress and needs.

THE SECRETARY.

22. The secretary of the school shall be selected by the president from the officers stationed at the school. He shall be the custodian of the records and the recorder of the faculty. He shall conduct the correspondence of the school and promulgate the orders of the president.

23. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical,

map, or other property belonging to the school, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the actual cost of the article or the cost of repairs. This amount shall be assessed by the secretary of the school, whose action, when approved by the president, shall be final.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

24. The course of instruction shall be both theoretical and practical and shall embrace a period of eight months, commencing on the first of October.

25. The course of instruction shall embrace the following subjects: 1. Duties of medical officers; 2. Medical Department administration and customs of the Service; 3. Military hygiene; 4. Clinical microscopy; 5. Military surgery; 6. Tropical medicine; 7. Sanitary chemistry; 8. Hospital Corps drill; 9. Operative surgery; 10. Ophthalmology and optometry; 11. Military medicine; 12. X-Ray work; 13. Equitation.

EXAMINATIONS.

26. Subject to the following limitations, examinations shall be held under such rules as the school board may prescribe as soon as practicable after the final review in each subject.

27. In the case of a student officer or candidate not examined with his class owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to but not identical with those given in the general examination.

28. A satisfactory examination in any subject shall be understood to be the attainment of eighty per cent. of the maximum in both the examination paper and practical work in that subject.

GRADUATION.

29. Students who pass successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive diplomas setting forth their proficiency.

30. The names of medical officers of the Army who receive certificates of graduation and the names of student candidates who afterwards receive commissions shall be borne on the Army register as graduates of the Army Medical School.

31. The student candidates standing highest in this examination will be selected for commission, in the order of their graduation, to fill existing vacancies in the Medical Department. Candidates who have received certificates of graduation, but who fail to receive commissions because of lack of vacancies in the Medical Department, will be preferred for selection for volunteer commissions and for employment as contract surgeons, and they shall be given an opportunity to take the qualifying examination with the next succeeding class.

DISCIPLINE.

32. Discipline shall be maintained by the rules prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the school.

REGULATIONS FOR ENGINEER SCHOOL.

The following is an advance copy of the order soon to be issued to the Service, governing the Engineer School at Washington Barracks:

G.O. NO. 136, WAR DEPARTMENT, AUG. 16, 1905.

1. The following regulations governing the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D.C., are hereby announced.

2. The object of the Engineer School is to prepare the junior officers of the Corps of Engineers for the active duties of their arm and corps; to make researches in such branches of science as relate to the duties of the Corps of Engineers; to disseminate information so obtained; to make such experiments and recommendations and to give such instruction as may be necessary for the engineering work of the Army.

3. The Engineer School shall consist of a commandant, a secretary, and such instructors, assistant instructors, student officers and troops as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction by orders from the War Department.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE SCHOOL.

4. The general administration of the school is entrusted to the commandant. In case of the absence or disability of the commandant, the senior engineer officer present for duty at Washington Barracks shall act in his place in all matters pertaining to the school.

5. The commandant shall make application to the Military Secretary, through the Chief of Engineers, for such articles as may be required for the school, and shall report annually, on the 31st of August, its progress and needs. He shall direct the expenditure of such authorized quantities of material as may be necessary for instruction.

6. The commandant shall, annually, on or before June 1, submit to the Military Secretary, through the Chief of Engineers, a detailed program of instruction to be carried out at the school. This program having been approved by the Chief of Staff, with such modifications as he may deem necessary, will be returned to the commandant with authority to publish the same for the information and guidance of the officers on duty at the school. It shall then remain in force until further modified by the Chief of Staff.

THE SECRETARY.

7. The adjutant of the Engineer Battalion stationed at Washington Barracks shall be the secretary of the school. He shall be the custodian of the records, books and property of the school, and the recorder of the school board. He shall conduct the correspondence of the school and promulgate the orders of the commandant.

8. The school library shall be maintained separate and apart from the post library. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the school, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the actual cost of the article or the cost of repairs. This amount shall be assessed by the secretary of the school, whose action, when approved by the commandant, shall be final.

INSTRUCTORS.

9. When practicable, the instructors and assistant instructors shall be senior in rank to the student officers; but when officers assigned as instructors or assistant instructors are junior in rank to student officers, they shall, while in the execution of such duty, be respected accordingly.

10. The instructors, assistant instructors, and student officers shall be exempt from all ordinary staff duties, garrison routine, from court-martial duty, from such drills and ceremonies as are not included in the course of instruction, and in general, from all duties which would interfere with the performance of their functions in the school; Provided, that in case of lack of sufficient officers for the proper performance of garrison and post duty the commandant may assign school officers to such duty.

11. Funds appropriated or allotted for the Engineer School shall be disbursed under the same supervision and regulations as other Engineer funds; and the Chief of Engineers may require from the commandant of the school such projects, reports and returns as he may deem necessary.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

12. A school board, consisting of the commandant and the instructors, shall arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, text-books, and allotment of time, prescribe the character and scope of the examinations, and have final determination of all questions of proficiency of students; Provided, that no action of the board which changes the regulations of the school or of the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the War Department. The school board shall

meet at such times as the commandant may deem advisable.

13. The deliberations of the school board and its decisions, until duly published, shall be confidential.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

14. The garrison school at Washington Barracks shall be merged into the Engineer School by including the studies of the former in the curriculum of the latter. The combined course shall be taken in two school years, beginning October 1 and ending September 30.

15. Sessions of the school shall be held daily from November 1 to April 30, both inclusive, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and the period from December 23 to January 4, both inclusive. From April 30 to October 31 daily attention shall be given to practical work and practice.

16. The course of instruction shall combine theory and practice, and shall contain the maximum amount of practical work, including the use and operation of instruments, apparatus and machines; visits to localities and works of interest; field astronomy; military photography and map reproduction; surveying; military reconnaissance and sketching and garrison and field duties with engineers.

17. The course of instruction shall be divided into three departments, as follows: (a) Military Engineering; (b) Civil Engineering; (c) Electricity and Mechanical Engineering.

The school board may transfer from one department to another such of the hereinafter mentioned subjects as it may deem desirable for the equalization of duties of instructors.

18. In the different departments instruction shall be given in the following subjects:

Department of Military Engineering—1. Permanent, semi-permanent and hasty land defenses; 2. Seacoast defenses, ordnance, armor and explosives; 3. Warships and sea power; 4. Organization and equipment of troops; 5. Military hygiene; 6. Field duties of line and staff engineer officers; 7. Drill regulations, minor tactics, logistics, sieges and campaigns; 8. Administration, hippology, military and international law.

Department of Civil Engineering—1. Surveying, military reconnaissance and topography, field sketching and photography; 2. Field astronomy; 3. Roads and railroads; 4. Cements, mortars, concretes, masonry and foundations; 5. Roofs and bridges; 6. Building construction; 7. Water supply and sewage disposal; 8. River and harbor improvements, etc.; 9. Contracts, specifications, estimates and accounts.

Department of Electricity and Mechanical Engineering—1. Direct and alternating current machines and apparatus; 2. Storage batteries; 3. Transmission of energy and intelligence; 4. Electric lamps; 5. Steam engines and boilers; 6. Gas and oil engines; 7. Construction plant.

EXAMINATIONS.

19. Subject to the following limitations, examinations shall be held under such rules as the school board may prescribe, as soon as practicable after the final review in each subject, the questions and problems for each student being identical.

20. An officer declared deficient in any subject may apply in writing for re-examinations in that subject, but such an application must be made immediately after the announcement of the result of the original examination. A re-examination shall be of such a character as may be determined by the school board and will be held with as little delay as practicable.

21. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course shall receive certificates of proficiency, signed by the commandant, in such subjects as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

22. A student officer who, by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, has been absent from an examination or has been unable to complete entirely any course with his class, may be permitted, in the discretion of the school board, to complete the said course and be given the necessary examination before, or within a reasonable time after, the graduation of his class.

DISCIPLINE.

23. The school shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts, and by special regulations formulated by the school board and approved by the War Department.

GRADUATION.

24. A student officer who successfully completes the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth his proficiency, and his name shall thereafter be borne upon the Army Register as a graduate of the Engineer School. Diplomas shall be signed by all members of the school board. Upon graduation of each class the commandant shall make a special report to the Military Secretary, through the Chief of Engineers, showing the graduates of the school for that year.

SURVIVORS OF THE PERRY EXPEDITION.

"There are only eight men living who may relate as a personal experience the story of how the United States opened Japan to the world," William Speiden, of the Custom House service in New York, is quoted as saying, by the Sun. "That is not counting members of the ship's crews. The eight are:

"Lieut. George B. Balch, now retired as rear admiral, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.; Passed Midshipman H. H. Upshur, now retired as rear admiral, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.; Second Asst. Engr. Edwin Fithian, now retired as chief engineer, Bridgeton, N.J.; Midshipman George J. Morrison, now retired as lieutenant commander, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.; Midshipman Oscar F. Stanton, now retired as rear admiral, U.S.N., New London, Conn.; Third Asst. Engr. Edward D. Robie, now retired as commodore, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.; Purser's Clerk William Speiden, now in the United States Customs service, Port of New York; Captain's Clerk John S. Swall, now a clergyman at Bangor, Me."

"On July 14 last," Mr. Speiden continued, "we had a reunion of the survivors at my home, 107 East Seventy-first street, the first reunion of the old sea fighters in all the fateful years that followed the memorable expedition."

It was hoped that Rear Admirals Balch, Upshur and Stanton could be present, but on account of sickness and advanced age and other reasons they could not come. Commodore Robie was the guest of honor. The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Uchida, and other Japanese were present. Minister Takahira wrote a letter saying that but for Commodore Perry Japan would not be the Japan of to-day, a recognized power among nations. The Mikado of Japan sent cigars from his own private stock and greetings. The reunion commemorated the landing of the Americans in Japan, July 14, 1853. Mr. Speiden was clerk to his father, who was purser of the U.S.S. Mississippi, which vessel was to convey Commodore Perry on his mission.

The expedition to Japan was decided upon in 1852, and Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who successfully commanded the naval forces during the war with Mexico, was finally designated to command it. He prepared himself by reading up on Japan and exhausted every available work, of which there were few reliable at that time. On Nov. 14, 1852, the expedition sailed, on the U.S.S. Mississippi. Commodore Perry, in speaking of his policy toward the Japanese, said at the time, "I believe that the people of the islands, if treated with strict

justice and gentle kindness, will render confidence for confidence, and that after a while the Japanese will be our friends."

On July 8, 1853, the U.S. steam frigate Susquehanna, with the sloop of war Saratoga in tow, and the steam frigate Mississippi, with the sloop of war Plymouth in tow, entered the Bay of Yeddo and anchored off the town of Otagawa, in Uraga Bay. After various negotiations, on July 14 the high Japanese officials arrived and the first landing of an American force in Japan took place. The treaty with Japan was finally negotiated on the second visit to Japan in the following year, on March 31, 1854.

Commodore Edward D. Robie, U.S.N., retired, has recently been visiting Marathon, N.Y., and in the Independent of that town appears an article based on an interesting talk with him on the same topic as Mr. Speiden's reminiscences. Commodore Robie says that when the Mississippi sailed into the harbor at Yeddo the Japanese troops came down to repulse them, armed with the only weapons they then possessed, swords, spears and bows and arrows. To-day, only fifty-two years later, they not only use, but construct the equals of any battleships and weapons in the world. Among the things sent to Japan on the Perry expedition were a miniature railway, with an engine about ten feet in length, and a circular track was laid by Commodore Robie, on which this train of cars was to run. In less than a day, he says, he was able to instruct the Japanese who were assigned for that purpose, so that they could run the locomotive as well as could he. In about the same length of time they acquired sufficient knowledge of the telegraph instrument to improvise signals of their own which conveyed intelligence. Commodore Robie adds: "I am not much surprised that the people who could master within a comparatively short time the telegraph and the steam locomotive can become such masters on the sea."

THE U.S. ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Most elaborate preparations are being made to view the total eclipse of the sun, which is to occur on August 30, by the scientific expedition which has gone to Spain for the purpose on board the Special Service Squadron of the Navy. The squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., consists of the flagship Minneapolis, which reached Lisbon, Portugal, on Aug. 9, and sailed on Aug. 16 from Gibraltar for Valencia; the Dixie, last reported at Bona, Algeria; and the Caesar, collier, reported at Gravo de Valencia, Spain. The roster of officers of the Special Service Squadron is as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Personal Staff—Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hayden, aide; Lieut. F. E. Ridgely, Flag Lieutenant and Aide.

Flagship Minneapolis—Capt. James M. Miller, commanding; Lieut. Comdrs. J. H. Hetherington and A. Rust; Lieut. D. E. Theleen; Ensigns A. G. Howe and F. McCommon; Midshipmen E. W. Chafee, J. H. Lofland, C. H. Shaw and Benjamin Dutton, Jr.; Surg. O. D. Norton; Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves; Paymr. H. R. Insley, Capt. J. McC. Bellows; Professors of Math. W. S. Eichelberger and F. B. Littell, U.S.N.; Capt. H. W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C.; Boatswains H. C. Jarrett and W. A. Macdonald; Gunner B. P. Donnelly, Corp. J. Jacobson; War. Machs. G. O. Littlefield, S. L. Wartman and E. G. Affleck; Pay Clk. R. R. Barton; passenger, Dr. S. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University, New York.

For the purpose of viewing the eclipse the expedition has been divided into three parties, to be known as U.S. Eclipse Stations Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The first to be near the central line of the eclipse at Daroca, Spain; the second near the edge of the eclipse path, at Porta Coeli, Spain; and the third near the central line in Algeria, at Guelma, Algeria. The permanent force will land in advance with the instruments and the rest of the party will land about Aug. 25. As showing the elaborateness of the outfit of instruments required and the careful way in which the duties of each man are assigned in advance, it is of interest to give the rosters of each party, which are as follows:

U.S. Eclipse Station No. 1: Prof. of Math. W. S. Eichelberger, U.S.N., in charge of station and of 5-inch Equatorial; the 40-foot Photopheliograph, Asst. on Equat. L. G. Hoxton, in charge, with C. R. Barr, Chief Carpenter, and H. G. Downs, Mach. mate 1c., as assistants. The Polar Axis and 3-inch Finder, Computer E. I. Yowell, in charge; 8.5-inch Lens, Paymr. H. R. Insley, U.S.N., in charge, N. C. Jewett, Cox., assistant; 6-inch Dallmeyer Lens, Midshipman E. W. Chafee, U.S.N., in charge, J. J. Morgan, Mach. mate 1c., assistant; Smithsonian Grating, Ensign F. McCommon, U.S.N., in charge; W. H. Radack, Cox., and W. G. Hagey, Yeo. 2c., assistants; 2 Spectrophotometers, J. F. Brooks, O.S., and J. W. Saltzman, Sea., assistants; Plane Grating Spectrograph, and Spectroscopic work, Dr. S. A. Mitchell in charge, V. Jensen, Cox., and G. J. Taylor, Sea., assistants; Parabolic Grating Spectrograph, Ensign A. G. Howe, U.S.N., in charge, B. Stelting, Cox., and R. M. Sherwood, Cox., assistants; Standard Photometer, M. Dickinson, Q.M. 3c., assistant; Acirometer, Ensign A. G. Howe, U.S.N., in charge, G. Freid, Chief Q.M., and P. Gaffney, G.M. 1c., assistants; Stackpole Zenith and Transit Instrument, Computer E. I. Yowell, in charge; Camera Photometer, W. R. Stephens, G.M. 3c., and B. Parks, G.M. 3c., assistants. Magnetometer and Dip Circle, Lieut. Comdr. A. Rust, U.S.N., in charge, Midshipman C. H. Shaw, U.S.N., assistant.

Testing Color of Corona—Capt. H. W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., in charge, Pvts. J. James and P. McNeer, U.S.M.C., assistants, each with a pair of binoculars; other assistants, Pvts. A. J. Budaiak, J. H. Dowdall, A. R. Hartwig, G. W. Steckler and T. E. Wilson, U.S.M.C. Drawing of Corona, Capt. H. W. Carpenter, in charge; assistants, D. C. Bartlett, Hosp. App. 1c., A. E. Smith, Pvt., U.S.M.C., H. Y. Kojima, Steer. Stewd., and C. Denny, Sergt., U.S.M.C.

Photographing Clouds, W. Y. Rankin, Elec. 3c., in charge; Shadow Bands, Ensign F. McCommon, U.S.N., in charge, W. J. Barnes, O.S., M. Smith, Sea., W. A. Thompson, Sea., F. L. Otto, O.S., H. L. Carothers, O.S., F. W. Messenger, O.S., O. Gerrard, Sea., L. C. Wedel, O.S., and S. McDonough, Btsn. mate 2c., assistants. Meteorological Observations, Dr. F. H. Bigelow, in charge, L. F. Zeller, Cox., E. G. Rickert, Sea., and T. J. Trainor, Sea., assistants. Visibility of Corona out of Totality, A. H. Buck, Cox., in charge, C. B. Ritter, Sea., and J. G. Wiegand, Cox., assistants. Count Time, Lieut. Comdr. A. Rust, U.S.N., in charge, T. James, Chief Q.M., assistant. Mess Attendants, S. Jackson, 1c., and G. Willis, 3c.

U.S. Eclipse Station No. 2—Officer in charge of Station not yet named. The 5-inch Equatorial, Lieut.

Comdr. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., in charge. The 65-foot Photopheliograph, Photographer G. H. Peters, in charge, G. W. Phillips, Chief Gunner, U.S.N., and T. B. Hupp, Sea., assistants. The Polar Axis, including the 3.5-inch Finder, and 6.5-inch Photographic Camera, Assistant Astronomer G. A. Hill, in charge, C. C. Mahoney, Shipwright, and A. S. Nunnemaker, Mach. mate 1c., assistants. Grating Spectrograph and Coolstat, Prof. Math. F. B. Littell, in charge, Assistant in Spectroscopic Work, J. A. Anderson, assistant. Four-inch Equatorial Comet Seeker, Pay Clk. R. Barton, U.S.N., in charge. Stackpole Zenith and Transit Instrument, Assistant Astronomer G. A. Hill, in charge. Camera Photometer, Midshipman Benjamin Dutton, in charge, T. McKenna, G. M. 1c., assistant. Camera Photometer, Jay Daly, Mach. Mate 1c., in charge, Louis Bill, Blacksmith, assistant. Magnetometer and Dip Circle, Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., in charge, Midshipmen J. H. Lofland, U.S.N., and Diego R. Carrion, Yeo. 2c., assistants. Testing Color of Corona, Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., in charge; C. P. Hill, Sergt., G. C. Ward, Cpl., A. G. Boyd, Pvt., U.S.M.C., assistants, each with a pair of binoculars; other assistants, Pvts. A. Davies, C. H. Eskridge, E. Scero and J. F. Whalan, U.S.M.C.; Drawing of Corona, Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., in charge, P. E. Bethke, Mach. mate 1c., W. W. Brandt, Pvt. U.S.M.C., C. J. Glover, Pvt. 2c., and M. J. Walker, Pvt. U.S.M.C., assistants.

Photographing Clouds, C. G. McCarty, Hosp. App. 1c., in charge. Shadow Bands, Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., in charge, H. G. Emery, O.S., T. Anderson, Sea., P. Thomas, Sea., P. Strain, O.S., J. L. Roberts, Cox., H. R. Casad, O.S., J. E. Atkins, Sea., J. T. Barry, O.S., and M. L. Clubb, Sea., assistants. Meteorological Observations, Lieut. D. E. Theleen, U.S.N., in charge, W. D. Scrivener, Sea., M. S. Strauss, Sea., and F. L. Kratzner, O.S., assistants. Visibility of Corona out of Totality, Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., in charge, F. J. M. Parduhn, Mach. mate 2c., and C. Boyer, Sea., assistants. Count Time, Lieut. D. E. Theleen, U.S.N., in charge, C. S. Crispin, Q.M. 2c., assistant. Mess attendants, A. Bolden, 3c., and J. H. Hunter, 3c.

U.S. Eclipse Station No. 3—Capt. J. A. Norris, U.S.N., in charge of Station. The 40-foot Photopheliograph, Computer W. W. Dinwiddie, in charge, F. H. Rupp, Cox., and W. S. Risley, Sea., assistants. Polar Axis, Mr. L. E. Jewell, in charge; 9.6-inch Photographic Camera, F. A. Achen, Yeo. 3c., assistant; 5-inch Visual Telescope Finder, Lieut. G. Chase, U.S.N., assistant; 10-inch Concave Grating, E. W. Chatham, Q.M. 3c., assistant; Chronospectrograph, S. Paluska, Sea., assistant; Short Focus Grating, C. H. Wright, Sea., assistant; Polaroscopic Apparatus, Dr. N. E. Gilbert, in charge, C. H. Wyckoff, C.M. 2c., and L. A. Thompson, Sea., assistants; Grating used with crossed slits, P.A. Surg. W. H. Bell, U.S.N., in charge, J. H. Richardson, Sea., assistant; Standard Photometer, Mr. George B. Merriman, in charge; 5-inch Equatorial, Capt. J. A. Norris, U.S.N., in charge; Magnetometer and Dip Circle, J. N. Rhynsberger, E. 1c., assistant; Shadow Bands, Chief Boatswain C. T. Chase, U.S.N., in charge, W. M. Kelly, Sea., J. L. Hayter, Sea., R. L. Misener, Shipwright, C. H. Boswell, Sea., R. L. Baraklow, Sea., K. F. Wegener, Ship. Ftr., P. P. Hoebel, Sea., R. A. Minor, Sea., and I. F. Tinstman, Sea., assistants.

Meteorological Observations, Dr. Stanislaw Hanzlik, in charge, Pvts. J. M. Adams, H. Helberg, W. Cornell, and J. Keenan, U.S.M.C., assistants. Photographing Clouds and Camera Photometer, Midshipman N. H. Wright, U.S.N., in charge; Testing Color of Corona, Chief Corp. J. A. Barton, U.S.N., in charge; 5-inch Telescope, J. J. Hickey, Sea., assistant; Pair binoculars, O. R. Sawyer, Cox., assistant; other assistants, J. Leece, Sea., M. Hall, Sea., D. Trego, B.M. 2c., G. N. Seeley, Sea., P. Shanahan, Cox., and W. E. Cox, Sea. Drawing of Corona, Surg. W. H. Bell, U.S.N., in charge, F. F. Yount, Hosp. App. 1c., W. H. Graves, Sea., A. Froben, Chief Mach. mate, and H. P. K. Lyons, Chief C.M., assistants. Count Time, Lieut. N. Mansfield, U.S.N., in charge, H. Henningsen, Q.M. 1c., assistant. Visibility of Corona out of Totality, Gun. D. Duncan, in charge, G. T. Higgins, Q.M. 3c., and F. Keller, Cox., assistants. E. E. James, W. O. Cook. Mess attendants T. Tillman, 3c., and G. W. Jones, 3c.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In response to a request from Paymr. Walter L. Wilson, U.S.N., for a decision as to what rate of pay should be awarded to Lieut. William P. Cronan, U.S.N., while he was attached to the U.S.S. Hancock and given quarters on that ship, but not assigned to any duty except as aide to the commandant of the navy yard at New York, the Comptroller of the Treasury rules as follows: "As it appears that Lieutenant Cronan was only nominally attached to the Hancock, his duties being solely as aide to the commandant on shore, I am of the opinion that the service on shore is paramount, and that he is therefore entitled to shore duty pay only."

On the appeal of Lieut. Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C., from a decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department disallowing his claim for \$400 as excess traveling allowances paid to certain enlisted men upon their discharge—the claim being based on a change in the distance tables of which the appellant was not aware when the payments were made—the Comptroller of the Treasury has affirmed the ruling of the Auditor, which is, in part: "It is well known that changes are made from time to time in the tables and notices of these changes are given by circulars of the Paymaster General, U.S.A. No law or regulation provides for the notification of such changes to disbursing officers other than those of the War Department, and such officers outside that Department are dependent upon their own efforts and resources to ascertain the correct distances before making payments."

Past Assistant Paymaster Mel, of the Navy, recently requested of the Comptroller a decision on the following question: Whether the extra pay allowed by Section 1570 of the Revised Statutes to a seaman, ordinary seaman or landsman, can also be paid to an apprentice seaman for duty in the engine-room. The Comptroller says that the statute applies only to enlisted men rated as seamen, ordinary seamen, or landsmen, who perform the duties of a fireman or coal heaver; and when the law authorizes extra pay according to the rating the rating must be one of those specified in the statute. Apprentice seamen are not so specified. The fact that the rating of landsmen has been abolished by General Order 178 of Nov. 29, 1904, and that more or less of those now rated as apprentices would have been formerly rated as landsmen can make no difference.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, of the Navy, recently appealed to the Comptroller of the Treasury from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing his

claim for aide pay in addition to the old Navy sea pay of his grade, which he had received while serving from May 8, 1903, to March 31, 1905, as aide to Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet. In the words of the Auditor, the claim of Lieut. Johnston was disallowed because "claimant was paid Navy sea pay of a lieutenant at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, which exceeds the Army sea pay of a lieutenant after ten years' service at the rate of \$2,160 per annum plus the additional pay for service as aide to a rear admiral at the rate of \$200 per annum." The Comptroller, in affirming the action of the Auditor, says: "The question before, and decided by, the Supreme Court in the Crosley case was whether a lieutenant in the Navy serving as aide to a rear admiral was entitled to the \$200 per annum allowed to a lieutenant serving as aide to a major general in addition to the Army pay of his rank. As the claimant has received his old Navy rate of pay, which is greater than his Army rate of pay plus aide pay, he is entitled to nothing more."

PROGRESS ON NAVAL VESSELS.

The following was the degree of completion, as per official report issued on Aug. 10, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy:

A, speed, knots; B, per cent. of completion July 1, 1905; C, Aug. 1.

Battleships.

Name of vessel.	A	Building at	B	C
Virginia	19	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.C.	89.71	91.37
Nebraska	19	Moran Bros. Co.	75.	77.
Georgia	19	Bath Iron Works	82.66	85.
New Jersey	19	Fore River S.B. Co.	86.2	87.7
Rhode Island	19	Fore River S.B. Co.	88.8	92.1
Connecticut	18	Navy Yard, New York	80.74	83.67
Louisiana	18	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.C.	80.79	82.31
Vermont	18	Fore River S.B. Co.	53.	57.1
Kansas	18	New York S.B. Co.	55.1	57.8
Minnesota	18	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.C.	68.	69.9
Mississippi	17	Wm. Cramp & Sons	31.28	34.48
Idaho	17	Wm. Cramp & Sons	29.57	33.22
New Hampshire	18	New York S.B. Co.	11.2	15.2

Armored cruisers.

California	22	Union Iron Works	78.3	80.4
South Dakota	22	Union Iron Works	76.1	78.9
Tennessee	22	Wm. Cramp & Sons	79.40	82.02
Washington	22	New York S.B. Co.	79.1	82.03
North Carolina	22	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.C.	9.14	12.2
Montana	22	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.C.	7.98	10.51

Protected cruisers.

St. Louis	22	Neafie & Levy S.E.B.C.	67.4	71.4
Milwaukee	22	Union Iron Works	75.2	79.
Charleston	22	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.C.	97.	99.

Gunboats.

Paducah	12	Gas Engine & Power Co.	88.9	92.4
Cumberland	... Sails	Navy Yard, Boston	95.	95.
Intrepid	... Sails	Navy Yard, Mare Island	97.5	97.5

Scout cruisers.

Chester	...	Bath Iron Works	0	0
Birmingham	...	Fore River S.B.&D.D.C.	0	0
Salem	...	Fore River S.B.&D.D.C.	0	0

Torpedo-boats.

Goldsborough	30	Wolff & Zwicker	99.	99.
O'Brien	26	Lewis Nixon	99.	99.

Colliers.

Erie	...	Navy Yard, New York	0	0
No. 9	...	Fore River S.B. Co.	0	12.6
No. 10	...	Fore River S.B. Co.	0	11.5
No. 11	...	Fore River S.B. Co.	0	11.5
No. 12	...	Fore River S.B. Co.	0	11.5

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A test of the new drydock at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., began on Aug. 12, when the U.S.S. Maryland was docked. The test, which was to last several days, was in the presence of a special board, consisting of Capt. Perry Garst, Lieut. Comdr. John L. Gow, Naval Constr. R. M. Watt and Civil Engrs. Fred Thompson and E. R. Gayler, U.S.N. The main features to be observed are the ability of the caisson to keep the water out after the dock has been pumped dry, the firmness of the bottom, the strength of the sides to resist the great pressure which comes from the surrounding area loaded down with heavy machinery and the efficiency of the pumps. Weakness at any point will be detected by measurements after the water is out and after the cruiser has rested on the bottom for some time, and while this test is going on the vessel will be repainted and overhauled.

The enlisted men of the North Atlantic Coast squadron, off Rockland, Me., with the midshipmen aboard for the summer cruise, on Friday, Aug. 11, held a field day at that place under the auspices of the Rockland Board of Trade. Features of the day's exercises were the cutter races in the harbor: One-mile pulling race, for twenty-foot service cutters, won by the crew from the destroyer Hopkins; one-mile pulling race, for twenty-six-foot service cutters, won by the crew from the gunboat Dubuque; two-mile pulling race, for twenty-eight-foot service cutters, won by the crew from the cruiser Newark; free-for-all sailing race, won by the crew from the monitor Nevada.

The first battleship division of the North Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S

she fails to rise after being submerged in practice, and the men can thus be given an opportunity to escape out of the conning tower. The Plunger has already been equipped with outside shackles, and in trial at the navy yard, New York, Aug. 16, the floating crane Hercules lifted the craft to the surface easily.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

Sir William H. White, K.C.B., has written for the London Times an interesting account of some recent tests with submarine sound signals conducted at Kiel, Germany; under the supervision of the Imperial Navy. The experiments, he explains, were along the lines of those previously carried out at the United States torpedo station, Newport, to test the possibility of employing the apparatus in submarines or as a means of detecting the approach of submarines to larger ships.

The trials made outside of Kiel harbor took place on June 14 and 16 of the present year, the first day being devoted to preliminary trials; the official test took place on the second. On June 15 there were present official representatives of the German navy, the naval attachés in Germany, of France, and the United States, and representatives of Russia, Belgium, and the German mercantile marine. The bell used on this occasion was of an improved pattern, weighing 140 pounds, and was worked by pneumatic power. It was installed on the outer lightship for the approach to Kiel harbor, suspended by a chain from a small davit fixed to the bulwarks, its depth below water being about twenty-five feet. A flexible hose conveyed compressed air to the specially-designed pneumatic engine which worked the "clapper," and which was contained in a gun-metal casing placed immediately above the bell. The air-pressure used was forty-five pounds per square inch, and each blow used twenty-seven cubic feet of air. By means of simple apparatus termed a "code wheel," the period between successive blows can be varied.

In submarine signals it is of great importance to make the note of the bell specially adapted for transmission through water, and to deliver the blows of the clapper sharply and with regularity. Although pneumatic apparatus is preferred by the Submarine Signal Company, which made these tests, for operating bells, use has also been made of electricity and steam, and manual power can be employed. The Wik, which had been fitted with the transmitting and receiving apparatus, is a small sea-going tender, rather more than 100 feet long and about ten feet draught. The noises arising from her machinery are relatively greater than they would be in large and swift sea-going ships. The transmitting apparatus was contained in two small cast-iron tanks fitted between the frames and against the inside of the skin-plating near the bow on each side, about five feet below water. Several features tended to produce less satisfactory results than would be obtained in larger ships, yet the trials were eminently successful, demonstrating conclusively, Sir William believes, the efficiency of the transmitting and receiving instruments at considerable distances from the source of sound, and fixing the location of the lightship.

Beginning about mile from that ship, successive observations were made at gradually-increasing distances until five miles had been traversed. From repeated personal observations the writer states that the difference in intensity of the sounds heard at the telephonic receiver for that side of the Wik on which the lightship was situated, as compared with the corresponding sounds on the opposite side, increased rather than diminished as the distance grew greater, and at the maximum distance the location of the lightship was readily determined. When the lightship was on the starboard side of the vessel's course the greater intensity of the sound was transmitted by the instrument on that side, and vice versa.

RIFLE FIRING RECORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see, in your issue of July 29 last, page 1299, that two companies of Infantry have returned from the rifle range after making a remarkable record—the unusual one of having every man in the command of one hundred and twenty-two qualify as marksmen, with the exception of one man; poor fellow, why was he left out?

Isn't it time to let up on these wonderful records of rifle firing, and come down to facts, as, at least, to probabilities? But this report is unique. It probably surpasses anything that ever won the Nevada trophy.

I wonder what supervision the commanding officer exercised over the firing of these two companies? I wonder if he believes the report and has confidence enough in the shooting ability of that command to bet me \$100 that they can do it again, or within fifty per cent. of it?

The idea of every man in a company, composed as they are to-day largely of men in their first enlistment, qualifying as marksmen, and all except five still further qualifying as sharpshooters, seems absurd.

I venture that if a company of sixty men made up of last year's expert riflemen were to shoot on the range together some of them would fail on the marksman's course. It would be very unusual if some of them did not.

In the entire Infantry last year there were only three companies that did not have third-class men, and they had second-class men. The two companies which have just broken the record had their share of second and third class men, but now they all make marksman or better. What a difference just a year makes!

In order that the published standings in target practice of all the organizations in the Army may represent their real and relative efficiency and that we may get a line on how we ourselves compare, I hope that this evident overflow of zeal may be directed along proper lines. Suppose these officers devote themselves to coaching their men until every man can make above third class, and that will be enough.

W.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Aug. 16 from Provincetown for Narragansett Bay, R.I.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed Aug. 16 from Provincetown for Narragansett, R.I.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Bartlette. Sailed Aug. 16 from Provincetown for Narragansett Bay, R.I.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed Aug. 16 from Provincetown for Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander. Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed Aug. 15 from Boston for Provincetown, Mass.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Aug. 15 from Boston for Provincetown, Mass.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Sailed Aug. 15 from Boston for Provincetown, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed Aug. 15 from Boston for Provincetown, Mass.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.
Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed Aug. 15 from Camden for Boston, Mass.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Aug. 16 at Portland, Me.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed Aug. 13, from Fort Monroe for Port au Prince.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Aug. 16 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Aug. 7 at navy yard, New York, N.Y.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Aug. 7 at Boston, Mass.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Aug. 2 at navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.
Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived Aug. 3 at Caimanera, Cuba.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. Southerland. Arrived Aug. 6 at Sanchez.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Caimanera, Cuba.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Aug. 14 from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N.H.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Werlich. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, commander.

Send mail to all vessels of this squadron, except Terror, from Aug. 14 to 24 to New London, Conn., and from Aug. 24 to 31 to Annapolis.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At New London, Conn.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Aug. 15 at Newport, R.I.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At New London, Conn.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed Aug. 16 from Newport for Bradford, Pa.
HARTFORD, C.B., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. At New London, Conn.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Aug. 16 from Newport for New London, Conn.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At New London, Conn.

TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Aug. 15 at Newport, R.I.

HULL, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Aug. 16 from Annapolis for League Island, Pa.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Aug. 15 at Newport, R.I.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Arrived Aug. 15 at Newport, R.I.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed Aug. 15 from Greenport for Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREnda (collier), merchant complement, Harry S. Myddleton, master. At navy yard, New York, N.Y.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement, J. S. Hutchinson, master. At Caimanera, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Secombe, master. Sailed Aug. 16 from Portsmouth for Lambert's Point, Va.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Aug. 16 from Fort Monroe for Newport, R.I.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. Sailed Aug. 13 from Portsmouth for Lambert Point, Va.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement, I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed Aug. 15 from San Diego for San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. Sailed Aug. 15 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Aug. 10 at Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. Arrived Aug. 4 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Arrived Aug. 15 at Victoria, B.C.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived Aug. 15 at Bremerton, Wash.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
WYOMING, M., 6 guns. To be placed out of commission at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At Port Angeles, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Manila, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At Chefoo, China.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Chefoo, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Dudley W. Knox.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Ensign George W. Steele, Jr. At Tsingtan, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Tsingtan, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Ensign Joseph R. Defrees. At Tsingtan, China.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At Tsingtan, China.

DECATOR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Tsingtan, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. At Chefoo, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blish, retired.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Shanghai, China.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At Manila, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. At Mare Island, Cal.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At Chefoo, China.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prideaux master. At Woosung, China.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Sailed Aug. 16 from Gibraltar for Valencia.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement. Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired. At Grao de Valencia, Spain.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Bon, Algeria.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug), Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At New York city preparing for commission.
PAWNER (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
PISCATQUA (tug), Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). Arrived Aug. 14 at Brooklyn, N.Y.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. Sailed Aug. 15 from Washington for Norfolk, Va.
SEVERN, Comdr. William C. P. Muir, retired. Arrived Aug. 14 at Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
SIOUX (tug). Arrived Aug. 4 at Portsmouth, N.H.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. Arrived Aug. 16 at Mare Island, Cal.
SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
STANDISH (tug). Lieut. Harry A. Wiley. Arrived Aug. 8 at Annapolis, Md.
STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.
SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug), Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Annapolis, Md.
UNADILLA (tug). Sailed July 29 from Port Harford for Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Aug. 13 at Muskegon, Mich.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived Aug. 19 at Guantanamo, Cuba.
YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.
YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the training station, New-port, R.I. Address there.
 Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.
BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Aug. 9 from Portsmouth for Narragansett Bay, R.I.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Provincetown, Mass.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Aug. 3 at Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PLUNGER (submarine), Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At New York. Ordered to Oyster Bay, L.I.
PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Sailed Aug. 9 from Portsmouth for Narragansett Bay, R.I.
SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. V. S. Houston. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
VESEVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.
 Lieut. Irwin V. Gillis in command.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWYN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY and submarine MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship); Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr.

Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subic Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladron Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Brest August 16; arrive Madeira August 25; leave Madeira, Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Funchal Aug. 15; due from New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, London, England.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.
FLY HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., Cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 11.—Lieut. G. S. Lincoln to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1906.
 Ensign C. P. Snyder, orders July 18, 1905, modified; detached Chattanooga; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

AUG. 12.—Capt. J. E. Roller, retired, detached command Wyoming; to home.

Comdr. T. W. Ryan, retired, detached Wyoming; to home.

Ensign G. F. Blair detached Wyoming; to home, leave until Oct. 1, 1906. Resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Oct. 1, 1906.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Paymr. H. de F. Mel detached Wyoming; to home and wait orders.

Act. Btsn. L. McNally, Gun. R. A. McGregor, Chief Carp. W. Boone, War. Mach. E. H. Klamt detached Wyoming; to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., with additional duty at said training station.

AUG. 13.—Sunday.

AUG. 14.—Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, additional duty as executive officer Paducah.

Lieut. J. P. Morton detached Wyoming; to Boston.

Lieut. Z. E. Briggs detached Wyoming; to Independence.

Lieut. R. Stone to Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1906, duty Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. H. Dayton detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. P. Huff detached Wyoming; to Pensacola and additional duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign B. E. Wygant to Newport, charge engineering department.

Ensign F. S. Whitten detached Wyoming; to Pensacola, and additional duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Midshipman D. M. Le Breton to Olympia, watch and division officer.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar detached Wyoming; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. E. Murphy detached Iowa; to home, and granted leave for thirty days.

Btsn. T. W. Healey detached Wabash; to Iowa.

War. Mach. A. Anschuetz discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and granted sick leave for three months.

Paymr. Clk. E. E. Artois appointed paymaster's clerk in U.S.N., duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Paymr. Clk. A. J. Barnum appointed paymaster's clerk in U.S.N., duty Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

AUG. 15.—Lieuts. P. Foley, R. L. Berry, R. A. Abernathy, and F. D. Berrien, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Ensign F. S. Whitten, orders Aug. 14, 1905, modified.

Detached Wyoming; to Marblehead.

Paymr. J. D. Barber commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Chief. Gun. J. C. McDermott, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from April 10, 1905.

Chief Btsn. H. Sweeney detached Hartford; to home.

Chief Gun. A. A. Phelps detached U.S. Nitre Depot, Malden, Mass.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Gun. P. Lynch, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to U.S. Nitre Depot, Malden, Mass.

AUG. 16.—Lieut. R. H. Jackson detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Kearsarge as navigator.

Gun. W. H. F. Schluter detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Carp. W. Boone, orders Aug. 12, 1905, modified.

Detached Wyoming; to home and granted leave for one month.

AUG. 17.—Comdr. B. C. B. Sampson, retired, discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, and to home.

Ensign A. S. Kibbee commissioned an ensign from Feb. 3, 1906.

Med. Insp. H. E. Ames detached Naval Academy; to Maine, and as fleet surgeon North Atlantic Fleet.

Med. Insp. D. O. Lewis detached duty as fleet surgeon of Pacific Squadron on Chicago; to home and await orders.

Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., to special duty International Congress, Paris, France; thence to Asiatic Station as fleet surgeon.

Med. Insp. S. H. Dickson detached Maine, and as fleet surgeon North Atlantic Fleet; to home and await orders.

Surg. C. Biddle detached duty fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet, to Chicago, and as fleet surgeon of Pacific Squadron.

Surg. T. A. Berryhill to Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, duty as instructor Naval Medical School.

P.A. Surg. F. L. Benton to New York; duty naval hospital.

P.A. Surg. J. A. Murphy detached Naval Medical School, Washington; to Des Moines.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 11.—First Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., upon expiration of present leave, ordered to marine barracks, yard, Washington, D.C.

AUG. 12.—Second Lieut. Edward P. Larned, on Aug. 20, 1905, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and ordered to report to the commander-in-chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, for assignment to duty with the Legation Guard, Pekin, China.

First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, upon reporting of Capt. Henry C. Davis from leave, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Harry K. White, granted leave for one week from Aug. 14, 1905.

AUG. 14.—Col. Mancl C. Goodrell, granted leave for twenty days from date of acceptance.

AUG. 15.—Med. Insp. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., granted leave for ten days from Aug. 17, 1905.

First Lieut. John W. Wadleigh, granted leave for one month from Aug. 21, 1905.

AUG. 16.—Capt. Henry C. Davis, granted extension of leave for one day.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 10.—Commanding officer Hamilton directed to patrol gulf coast from Pensacola to Perdido Bay on quarantine duty.

Commanding officer Alert will proceed immediately to Gulfport, Miss., and report to Capt. Worth G. Ross, for quarantine duty.

Chief Engr. E. P. Weber granted thirty days' extension of leave on account of sickness.

First Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs will proceed to Baltimore, Md., on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. G. E. McConnell proceed to Baltimore, Md., on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

First Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina detached Algonquin, and ordered to Mohawk, for temporary duty.

First Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams ordered to Winona, for temporary duty.

AUG. 11.—Third Lieut. J. A. Alger, commissioned a third lieutenant from Aug. 4.

Third Lieut. F. L. Austin, commissioned a third lieutenant from Aug. 4.

Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister ordered to South Baltimore, Md., on business connected with Apache.

Capt. B. L. Reed, in addition to present duties, ordered to assume temporary charge of office of Supervisor of Anchorage, New York, and of harbor vessels there during absence on leave of Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

Third Lieut. G. E. Wilcox detached Tuscarora, and ordered to Gulfport, Miss., to report to Capt. Worth G. Ross.

AUG. 12.—Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, ordered to Reading, Pa., on inspection duty.

Second Lieut. John Boedeker, ordered to command launch Alert.

AUG. 16.—First Lieut. H. G. Hamlet detached Rush, and ordered to Windom for temporary duty. Preparatory orders to Apache.

AUG. 17.—Second Lieut. P. H. Scott, granted thirty days' leave of absence upon return of Chase to South Baltimore, Md.

Second Lieut. W. H. Wheeler granted thirty days' leave of absence upon return of Chase to South Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden, detached Gresham, Sept. 5, and granted thirty days' leave of absence, preparatory orders to Grant.

First Lieut. D. F. A. DeOtto detached Woodbury, and ordered to Gresham.

The register of officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter service, corrected to July 1, 1905, just issued, shows the following as the senior officers in their respective grade on the active list: Captain, Frederick M. Munger; first lieutenant, Kirtland W. Perry; second lieutenant, Charles Saterlee; third lieutenant, Hiram R. Seales; cadet, James A. Alger; captain of engineers, Capt. John W. Collins; chief engineer, John R. Dally; first assistant engineer, Robert E. Wright; second assistant engineer, Quincy B. Newman. Thirty-three officers have been awarded medals of honor.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. L. T. Cutter, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Arctic cruise.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. L. Sill. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 11, 1905.

Pay Insp'r. John S. Carpenter, who was relieved from duty on the Chicago on Aug. 1, reported here on Aug. 3, and assumed his duties as general storekeeper, relieving Paymr. W. B. Rogers, who has been acting temporarily. Pay Inspector Carpenter's family will arrive soon, which will add to the social circle at the yard, as the general storekeeper's house has been occupied by a bachelor since the days when, as the home of Pay Dir. and Mrs. A. W. Bacon, it was one of the leading factors in all festivities. Paymaster Rogers, assigned to duty as assistant to the general storekeeper some months ago, left on Aug. 9 to spend a leave in the East, and does not expect to return to Mare Island, as orders detaching him from duty here will probably be issued.

Most of the officers ordered from here to San Diego as the result of the Bennington disaster have returned, and only one or two are still on duty in the southern city. Comdr. George B. Ransom returned on Wednesday last. Lieuts. A. N. Mitchell and Edgar B. Larimer, of the Independence, are expected in a day or two. This leaves only the surgeons at San Diego, of those sent from the yard.

This morning a memorial service was held in the Isis Theater in San Diego in memory of the Bennington's dead. It is intended that during this afternoon the officers and men of the Chicago and Bennington shall pay a visit to the military cemetery at Fort Rosecrans, where many of the men who were killed three weeks ago are now sleeping, although since their burial many of the bodies have been exhumed at the request of relatives and shipped East for final interment. The Chicago, with the disabled gunboat in tow, will start north this afternoon. The Bennington is to come to Mare Island for repairs.

Mrs. Gilbert M. Allen has been so seriously ill that she will not be able to sail for the Philippines to join her husband, Lieutenant Allen, 19th Inf., next month as she intended. Mrs. Allen has been visiting her parents in San Francisco since her husband sailed for the Philippines some months ago, and she was to sail early in September. Although now convalescent she has not yet sufficiently recovered her strength to permit of her removal from the hospital, and it is doubtful if she will be well enough to make the long sea trip by the time a transport sails in October.

Gen. William R. Shafter, retired, and his niece, Miss Redmond, are visiting at Santa Cruz, where they are guests at the Sea Beach Hotel. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel S. Sumner spent some time in Santa Cruz, but are now back in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry are expected to return to San Francisco in the course of the next week or two, after a two months' absence, spent at Mountain View, where they were the guests of Mrs. William Hooper at her country home.

Lieut. Col. George Richards, asst. paymaster, of the Marine Corps, spent Tuesday at the yard, returning to San Francisco in the afternoon, coming to say good-bye to his friends here, as he is to leave in a few days for Washington, where he has been ordered for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Blue, U.S.N., went to San Francisco the early part of the week and have been spending a few days at the Plymouth. Lieutenant Blue is much improved in health, and will soon come up for examination for promotion.

Ensign Edwin H. Dodd, of the destroyer Paul Jones, arrived from Port Angeles a few days ago and is undergoing examination for promotion, as he is among the fifty-one fortunate ensigns who, by the recent retirements, are enabled to skip the junior rank. Ensigns J. W. Schoenfeld of the Chicago, Stanley Woods of the Grampus and Pike, and Charles H. Huff of the Wyoming, are also taking the same examination.

Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Winship, U.S.N., are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the arrival of a baby boy, born on Saturday, Aug. 5, in Ross Valley, a suburb of San Francisco, where the Winships have recently purchased a summer home.

Mrs. York Noel and her daughter, Miss Geraldine Noel, returned from the Philippines on the Siberia, and are now settled at the Plymouth in San Francisco. They will remain in California until the return of Commander Noel, who is at present at Cavite. He has been on duty on the Asiatic Station for the past couple of years and will soon return to the States. Mrs. Noel will probably divide her time between San Francisco and Vallejo, as her mother, Mrs. Kirkland, is now making her home in the navy yard town with her youngest son. Mrs. Noel is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Kirkland.

The Iris returned from San Diego on Sunday last, bringing a large proportion of the outfit of the Bennington. No date has been set for the distiller ship's departure for the Far East, but it is expected that she will sail before long, as her original orders called for her departure on July 25. The Solace and Buffalo are expected to arrive at the yard any day, having left Honolulu early in the week. The wireless stations are watching for messages from the former vessel, as it has been announced that she will commence sending messages when five hundred miles beyond the Farallone Islands.

NAVAL ACADEMY FOURTH CLASS.

The roster of the new fourth class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy shows a membership of 217 at the present time, but there are cases of candidates that are being held up to await the outcome of minor physical operations, which will bring the total up to about 240 members. The class is much smaller this year than that of last year, which contained 297 members. The new class contains the first Japanese midshipman that has entered the Naval Academy since 1899. He is Asahi Kitagaki, of Kioto, Japan, whose father is a member of the High House of Japan. The complete roster of the class is as follows:

Israel M. Alexander, Tex.; Thalbert N. Alford, Tex.; Clarence W. Alger, Md.; Robert L. Allewell, Pa.; William O. Alston, Ala.; Duke Applewhite, Ind.; John M. Ashley, Ill.

Homer H. Bagg, N.Y.; Arthur Barney, Neb.; James R. Barry, R.I.; John E. Becker, Pa.; Delmar H. Beeson, Pa.; Oakley A. Bennett, Miss.; Robert H. Bennett, Ind.; Howard H. J. Benson, Ga.; Alva D. Bernhard, Kas.; William D. Billingsley, Miss.; Joseph M. Blackwell, Va.; Ernest J. Blankenship, Ind.; Herbert R. A. Borschardt, Ill.; Creed H. Boucher, Ind.; William P. Bowen, Tenn.; Gerard Bradford, Vt.; Frank A. Braisted, N.Y.; Edmund S. R. Brandt, N.J.; Roland H. Brewer, Del.; Stuart S. Brown, Wash.; Albert C. Bryant, Ala.; Joel W. Bunkley, Ga.; Harold S. Burdick, R.I.; William P. Butler, Tenn.; Henry M. Butler, Ohio; Levi B. Bye, Mich.

Edgar M. Caldwell, Jr., Ky.; Levin H. Campbell, Jr., D.C.; Stanley R. Canine, Tex.; Webster A. Capron, Va.; Lee C. Carey, Md.; Penn L. Carroll, La.; Frank S. Carter, Del.; Charles F. Chambers, Ohio; Vance D. Chapline, Neb.; Gaylord Church, Pa.; Grover C. Clevenger, Mo.; Robert G. Conan, Wis.; Roland M. Comfort, Pa.; Bernard Conlon, N.Y.; Henry G. Cooper, Jr., N.C.; Joseph F. Crowell, Jr., N.J.; Charles C. Curtis, Ohio.

Freeland A. Daublin, Mo.; Charles C. Davis, Md.; Roy H. Davis, Ore.; James Dayton, Jr., N.Y.; Anderson C. Dearing, Ky.; Joseph M. Deem, Tenn.; Max B. DeMott, Mich.; John H. S. Dessez, Md.; Hassell H. Dick, S.C.; Virgil J. Dixon, Cal.; John F. Donelson, Okla.; Dolavan B. Downer, N.Y.; Alger H. Dresel, D.C.; Richard Drew, Mich.; Lucius C. Dunn, Miss.; Arthur S. Dysart, Ariz.

Howard R. Eccleston, Md.; Alfred L. Ede, Nev.; Charles M. Elder, Ga.; Eric L. Ellington, N.C.; Solomon Endel, La.

William C. Faus, Iowa; Henry H. Fox, Mo.; D. J. Friedell, Ark.

Charles B. Gary, N.C.; Claude S. Gillette, Iowa; George

B. Gorham, Mich.; Alexander Goulard, N.Y.; Walter C. Grebe, S. Dak.; Fitzhugh Green, Mo.; Robert P. Guiler, Jr., Ohio; Ernest L. Gunther, Tenn.

Ewart G. Haas, R.I.; Preston B. Haines, N.Y.; Philip F. Hambach, Iowa; Judson L. Hand, Ga.; Joseph S. Harris, Ark.; Julian S. Hatcher, Va.; William F. Hawthorn, N.Y.; David I. Hedrick, Ohio; Monroe L. Henderson, Tex.; Thomas S. Henderson, Tex.; Mark L. Hersey, Jr., Me.; Claude L. Heywood, Mich.; Lafayette L. Hodges, Miss.; Granville B. Hoey, Del.; George F. Humbert, Pa.; Olaf M. Hustvedt, Iowa.

John K. Jemison, Ala.; Rudolph J. Joers, Mo.; Gerald A. Johnson, D.C.; Raymond E. Jones, Ohio; Carl J. Jungling, Miss.

Howard S. Keep, Mass.; Frank H. Kelley, Jr., Wash.; Monroe Kelly, Va.; Sherman S. Kennedy, Mich.; William D. Kilduff, N.Y.; Jordone P. Kimbrough, Tenn.; Samuel W. King, Hawaii; Alan G. Kirk, N.J.; Van Leer Kirkman, Jr., Tenn.; Asahi Kitagaki, Japan; Hugo W. Koehler, Mo.; William C. Koenig, Tex.

Fred L. Lang, N.Y.; Edward C. Lange, Wis.; Alfred N. Lanpher, Ill.; Harry A. Leaphart, Mo.; Hugh P. LeClair, Wis.; Frank T. Leighton, Pa.; Wallace L. Lind, Minn.; Leo L. Lindley, Pa.; Lemuel E. Lindsay, Ohio; William T. Little, Miss.; Edgar A. Logan, N.Y.; Cummings L. Lothrop, Jr., Mass.; Chauncey A. Lucas, N.Y.

Hugh V. McCabe, Va.; Benjamin V. McCandlish, Va.; Sydney R. McCoy, W. Va.; Isaac N. McCravy, Tex.; Bernice McDaniel, Tex.; John C. McDermott, Tenn.; Scott B. McFarlane, Pa.; Archibald McGlasson, Ky.; Earle A. McIntyre, N.Y.; Earle McLaren, Ark.; Charles H. Maddox, Pa.; Charles C. W. Mailley, Neb.; James D. Maloney, Tenn.; Stewart A. Mahanah, Ohio; Frank D. Manock, Me.; Anson A. Merrick, S.C.; Adolph B. Miller, N.Y.; Robert W. Mooney, N.Y.; Charles H. Morrison, N.Y.; Radford Moses, D.C.; Joseph A. Murphy, Mass.

Horace W. Nordyke, Ind.; Percy W. Northcroft, N.Y.; J. B. Ohie, Jr., Wyo.; Jesse B. Oldendorf, Cal.; Earl P. Ordway, Mich.

Robert R. Pannock, Wis.; Christopher D. Pierce, N.C.; Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., N.C.; Comfort B. Platt, Mass.; Charles D. Price, Pa.; Grant W. Quale, N.Y.

Edward C. Raguet, Iowa; Charles E. Reardon, Tex.; Ernest A. Redman, Mass.; George M. Reeves, Ind.; Paul H. Rice, N.Y.; William M. Richardson, Jr., Ala.; Thomas B. Richy, Va.; Augustine W. Rieger, N.C.; Joseph G. Robbins, Ky.; Chester S. Roberts, Ill.; Marion C. Robertson, Tex.; Robert S. Robertson, Jr., Va.; James B. Rutter, Pa.

John J. Saxon, Ill.; Francis W. Scanland, La.; Peter C. Schmack, La.; Henry T. Settle, Ky.; Floyd J. Sexton, N.Y.; Francis L. Shea, N.Y.; Frank Slingluff, Jr., Md.; John E. Sloan, S.C.; Harold T. Smith, Wash.; Jefferson D. Smith, La.; William W. Smith, N.J.; Ralph D. Spalding, Ill.; Oliver L. Spiller, Tex.; George K. Stoddard, N.J.; Glenn B. Strickland, Ga.; David H. Stuart, Ky.; Rudolph J. Thiesen, Fla.; Robert E. Thornton, Va.; Benjamin R. T. Todd, S.C.; Lawrence Townsend, Jr., Pa.; Webb Trammell, Ill.; George A. Trever, Wis.; Benjamin W. Tye, Ga.

Herbert W. Underwood, Mo.; Hugh R. Van De Boe, Ohio; Clifford E. Van Hook, Mont.; Thomas E. Van Metre, W. Va.; William P. Vetter, Cal.

Ward W. Wadell, Ind.; H. A. Waddington, Ill.; Frank Ward, W. Va.; William P. Vetter, Cal.

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Ward W. Wadell, Ind.; H. A. Waddington, Ill.; Frank Ward, W. Va.; William P. Vetter, Cal.

The judges consisted of the first sergeants of Companies D, I, and L, 21st Infantry; 1st, 4th and 47th Companies of Philippine Scouts. Sergeant Glynn, of Co. L, acted as clerk of course. The events and winners were: 100-yd. dash, Pvt. David E. Sauvie, Co. L; potato race, Pvt. David E. Sauvie; equipment race, a representative of the 47th Co., Philippine Scouts, first; wall scaling, between the 4th and 47th Cos., Phil. Scouts, declared a tie; obstacle race, representative of 47th Co., Phil. Scouts; three-legged race, Stark and Cork of the band; shoe race, representative of 1st Co., Phil. Scouts.

In the afternoon Chaplain Ossewaarde took a party of about thirty of the enlisted men out for an excursion to the island of Santa Nino. They were nearly all members of the Regimental Young Men's Christian Association recently organized. The commanding officer had allowed the chaplain the use of the Government launch Atlanta and the excursion proved to be an event that will long be pleasantly remembered. While at Santa Nino the soldiers discovered an old Spanish fort which contained a good-sized howitzer. They dismounted the gun, dragged it to the brow of the hill, sent it thundering down to the water's edge, and finally, after a wearisome effort that taxed the strength of every man in the party, succeeded in placing it on the launch. They brought it with them to Camp Connell, proud of the fact that they succeeded in capturing a gun without the loss of life or limb.

The commanding officer, Colonel Williams, left Camp Connell last Saturday for Iloilo as a member of a court to meet there July 7. Major William H. Johnston, commanding 1st Battalion, Phil. Scouts, is in temporary command of the garrison. Major George Palmer, of 21st Infantry, who is stationed at Gandara, is spending a few days with his family at this post. Major H. Leonhaeuser, who is in command of the garrison at Laoang, is also spending a few days at this place. Mrs. Leonhaeuser and son, Watson, will accompany the major when he returns and will make their home there while the major is in command.

When the news of the death of the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, reached us on Wednesday, the commanding officer issued an order suspending all unnecessary duty for that day. At a meeting of the soldiers, held in the chapel that evening, Chaplain Ossewaarde gave an address on "The Life and Work of John Hay, Secretary of State, Whose Death the Nation Mourns."

Several little parties have recently been given in honor of Master Edgar Williams, who is about to leave Camp Connell for the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Freeman are among the recent arrivals at this post from the United States. Dr. Freeman will be stationed at Gandara, while Mrs. Freeman will make Camp Connell her home. Dr. Heysinger has come here from Gandara for his vacation.

The ladies' card club met at the home of Mrs. W. P. Kitts last week Wednesday. Mrs. Williams entertained the club this week.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 14, 1905.

Rear Admiral C. J. Train has left Manila Bay and gone on his flagship Ohio to Chinese waters, where the balance of the Asiatic Fleet are stationed, all those that are not at Cavite and in breakwater near the Luneta. Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, U.S.N., has succeeded Admiral Train in command of our war vessels here, the Rainbow being his flagship.

The Governor General, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., visited the Rainbow a few days ago to return Admiral Reiter's call.

On July 13 a meeting of the ladies of Manila was called by Mrs. Luke E. Wright to meet at her home, the Governor General's palace, to arrange dates and entertainments for the ladies accompanying Secretary Taft's party. It is said Miss Roosevelt and eight ladies of the party will be guests at the Malacanan home of Governor General and Mrs. Wright. During their sojourn in the Philippines next month a number of ladies will also be guests of Gen. and Mrs. Corbin. Meetings are held almost daily, trying to place all the entertainments and excursions that are planned for our visitors during their short time here. Many of the provinces are sending representatives here, asking that the popular Secretary of War be allowed to visit their island or city. "They all want Taft."

The Bridge Whist Club met on Friday morning last at the residence of the executive secretary, Mrs. Ferguson being hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson will receive a visit from their son, who comes over with Mr. Taft next month. Master Ferguson is attending school in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Tucker gave a pretty luncheon at her quarters, No. 6 Calle Noleda, Manila, last week, in honor of Miss Williams. The other young ladies present were Misses Byrne, Miss Shields and Miss Garlington. Mrs. Tucker, like her illustrious parents, is a most gifted hostess. Another enjoyable entertainment has recently been given Miss Williams, who is the daughter of Major John R. Williams, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Williams. Miss Williams is only here to spend her vacation with her parents from the Georgetown Convent, D.C., where she graduates next June. The entertainment was a dinner given at Army and Navy Club, Walled City, on Wednesday evening, by Captain Palmer and Captain Collins to Miss Williams, and was the only dinner given at this popular club that evening. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Miss Ide, Misses Marjorie and Mary Ide, Misses Byrne, Miss Shields, Dr. Coffin, Dr. Bloomberg, Lieutenant Wigmore, Captains Moss, Cosby and Horton, and Paymaster Holt, U.S.N. Others dropped in later in the evening for the dancing.

Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Thompson, are in happy anticipation over the expected visit of their son, Edward, who is now on the Logan en route to Manila on a visit to his parents.

The Tuesday Euchre Club of Manila, with Mrs. Charles G. Starr as the popular president, will hereafter hold their weekly card mornings in the pleasant quarters of the University Club, corner of Calle Real and the Luneta. Changing from their old place of meeting in the pavilion at Camp Wallace is a delightful improvement. Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum will act as hostess on next Tuesday. Mrs. Shields won the prize of this week, a handsomely carved ivory picture frame.

Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin gave a handsomely appointed dinner on Thursday evening in honor of Governor General and Mrs. Wright at their spacious home on the bay, Malate. Those present were, besides the guests of honor: Attorney General Wilfley, of the Philippine Islands; Judge Willard, General Edgerly, Archbishop Hartly, Colonel Anderson, Chaplain Murphy, Captain Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. C. Jones.

Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., son of our efficient Quartermaster General, who has been stationed at Camp McGrath, Batangas, has recently been ordered for duty in Manila, as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Luzon.

A desirable change has been made in the starting of our transports for California; they now leave Manila on the 14th of each month and stop at the quarantine station at Mariveles for disinfection, then proceed on their long voyage to the United States by way of Nagasaki. Formerly the transports visited the station at Mariveles previous to the 15th and returned to Manila for the final home start. The present plan is more saving of coal and desirable in many respects.

Quite a number of passengers were to be picked up by the Buford, which left July 14 at Nagasaki, who have been spending a month in the "flowery kingdom." Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Dade are among the number.

There is no danger of a coal famine for our war vessels in these waters in the very near future, as the coal



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bunkers at Cavite contain now about seventy thousand tons. The Ajax, a naval collier, commanded by Capt. J. S. Hutchinson, is also now en route from Norfolk, Va., and is expected here early in August.

"At peace in the Bay" could have been written, when only a few days, lying quietly at anchor within the breakwater, were two of our transports, the Sheridan and Buford, the Rainbow, the Monadnock, a naval supply boat; then just next to the Buford was a large Spanish mail ship, the Isla de Luzon; then came one of the interned Russian ships, the Aurora; then a German ship; an English merchant boat; and some said a Japanese fishing boat, completed the array of nations.

No one to have witnessed the magnificent parade and patriotism, as shown in Manila on July 4, could realize how far from headquarters we actually are. Col. William A. Simpson, Military Secretary on the Division Staff, led the troops, all marching in splendid order. In the grandstand was Major General Corbin, with his aides, Governor General Wright, with his aide, and Rear Admiral Reiter, with his naval aides. The sailors made a particularly good show, marching "like soldiers" from our boats on the waters. After the military had passed and the Navy, the various Government departments were represented, the Quartermaster's Department coming well to the front under the able management of the Chief Quartermaster, Col. John L. Clem. Floats representing various industries of Manila were beautifully gotten up. The grandstand will remain intact for the parade, etc., that is to be tendered Secretary Taft and party next month.

The Sheridan returned this week from the Southern Islands, where it gathered regiment and men bound for the homeland. They were transferred yesterday to the Buford.

The Russian hospital ship Kagtpoma was a recent visitor in the bay. It came to take the severely wounded Russian sailors home. There were Red Cross nurses, women, on board. It started for Russia a few days ago. The wounded were all removed from our naval hospital at Canacao, where they have been receiving medical attention.

An enjoyable hop was held at Memorial Hall, Fort William McKinley, on the 13th. Most of the guests from Manila went in launches up Pasig river, leaving the Estadio Mayor at 7:30 p.m. The river drive takes about forty minutes, being about six miles. The land road is four; it is being rapidly repaired with steam rollers and widened, and will ultimately be a favorite drive.

Miss Butler, from Camp Overton, is visiting Miss Burns in Calle Real.

Major Herbert E. Tuthery, I.G. Dept., who has been relieved from duty at Fort Santiago, Manila, and assigned to the 9th Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, left yesterday on the Shawmut.

Major General Corbin, accompanied by his aides, Lieutenant Colonel Knight, Captains Penn and Horton, paid or rather returned the official call of Rear Admiral Reiter aboard the Rainbow yesterday.

The ladies at Fort William McKinley receive callers on each Tuesday afternoon after four p.m.

Mr. Mun Yew Chung, who came to Manila over a year ago, after a station in Washington, D.C., of ten years at the Chinese Legation there, to assume charge of China's diplomatic affairs here as Consul General, has just been relieved by Mr. Su Yu Tobu, also from Washington. Both are graduates of Yale, and were prime favorites with the Army and Navy people at our National Capital. Mr. Chung has been promoted in the diplomatic service of his country, and goes to China, Chih-li and Shantung, for station, amid general regret of all Americans living in Manila.

This morning the Pacific mail steamer China came in. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, parents of our present Minister to Japan, Mr. Lloyd Griscom; Doctor Howard Wood and his two young daughters, Misses Wood. All are guests at the hospitable home of our division commander, General Corbin, and Mrs. Corbin. Cards have been issued by Mrs. Corbin for a large reception to be given Mrs. Griscom and Misses Wood on Saturday evening, July 15, at five thirty.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT CAVITE.

Cavite, P.I., July 8, 1905.

Since the American occupation of the Philippines, there has been no such demonstration on the Glorious Fourth as took place both at Manila and at Cavite this present month. While the parade at Manila surpassed any that had as yet taken place, both in number and appearance, the few floats that were in it could not compare with those which were at Cavite.

The parade at Cavite lost some of its charm and numbers, owing to the fact that the marines were ordered to Manila to take part in the parade there. The only large vessels in harbor, the flagship Rainbow and monitor Monadnock, were at anchor off Manila, that day, and a battalion of bluejackets from those two ships together with the marines from Cavite formed the naval brigade at Manila. All the papers there commented very favorably on the fine appearance the men made with their white dress uniforms, in marked contrast to the dull khaki, although the latter is the more serviceable in the field. Their gain was the loss of Cavite, but still the parade and sports were a success, owing largely to the untiring efforts of Chaplain Cassard, U.S.N., who was general chairman of the committee, and the prime mover in all the exercises.

The ceremonies started with the parade from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m., and consisted of the police, school children, constabulary, civic orders, citizens, Gridley Post, V.A.P., fire department, Goddess of Liberty, and various and sundry bands from all over Cavite Province. Some six-

teen bands took part, and later in the day strived for the prize of fifty pesos offered for the best one.

The athletic events were nearly all called off, as the heavy rains for the four days previous had left the ground on the athletic field in a state bordering on mush. The boxing between Filipinos was spirited. In the afternoon the banana races of one-half a mile were very exciting, the first for women and the other two for men. The canoes were very fast and compelled the judge's launch to go at full speed to keep up, the twenty-five pesos—first prize—being a big inducement to speed. Over \$1,600 conant had been subscribed for prizes, by the officers and employees of the naval station, and almost as much by the citizens for other expenses.

The event of the day took place in the evening, when the floats prepared by the different departments of the yard paraded past the judges' stand. A great deal of time had been spent in preparing the floats and the ideas were both original and striking. Each float was accompanied by a band and each halted a few moments abreast the judges' stand, although after all had gone by, the judges inspected each one carefully as to details as well as to general effects. The first prize of fifty pesos went to the C. and R. shipbuilders float, which represented a vessel on the ways with her hull almost finished. The details were exact, even to the template patterns, and a pneumatic riveter added to the general effect as well as to the noise. The second prize went to the Ordnance Department, with its representation of half of a battleship and a part of a fortification, both being equipped with the latest ordnance. The third went to steam engineering float, with its steam hammer and equipment models of various parts of the station, including a ship on the ways, the watchman at the bell, etc.

The most truly nautical were the C. and R. float representing the Hornet, and the Equipment float representing a galleon, named the Paul Jones, with El Cano in the bow as the discoverer of Manila Bay, and Uncle Sam at the helm as the latest manager. The two floats came down the Paseo at the same time and kept up broadsides until the judges' stand was reached.

A truly American idea in influencing the judges was in evidence when the Ordnance float came along, as shown by the amount of applause it received. Later it was learned that about all the Ordnance Department had been given instructions when and where to applaud.

A prize of thirty pesos was given to the most attractive-ly costumed masquerader, and fifteen to the second. The first went to Uncle Sam of the Paul Jones, and the second to the old "Padre" of the float representing the "Consecration of the Flag."

The band from Cavite, Viejo, took the first prize of fifty pesos for its rendition of "William Tell," which was the piece that all of them played.

The fireworks at 9 were the finest yet seen at Cavite, and the electrical display, including the illumination of the new water tower, and the C. and R. power float, and electrical fountain, followed by a free cinematograph show, wound up the evening.

No mention has been made of rain on this day of all days, for none fell, although in the midst of the rainy season. It could be truly said that there was no more to fall, as during the typhoon passing to the northward from June 30 to July 3 inclusive, over eighteen inches fell.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1905.

The schedule of the past week was carried out and in addition to the marches of the first class (made for map-making purposes), an unusual feature for summer was added to the daily routine on Saturday. From early morning until about 4 p.m. Camp Edgerton was deserted, and the entire corps, with reinforcements from the detachments, engaged in a sham battle. The opposing force, proceeding from a location near the observatory, was unable to dislodge the force defending a portion near the cemetery. The evolutions of the various columns were watched with intense interest as they drew together in the final encounter. The heat prostrations sustained by the cadets, as recorded in the daily papers, were on paper only, as they were not of actual occurrence. In only one instance, and that not serious, did the heat prove too much for any one of the number engaged.

The first class left for their visit to Fort Totten on Sunday, and upon the members of the third class fell the entire responsibility of military and social functions. That they were equal to the task was proved by the evening parade on Monday afternoon and the hop on Monday evening.

Gen. and Mrs. Buckner, who have been spending the past six weeks at the post as guests at the hotel, left for their home in Kentucky on Tuesday morning. They were present at the hop on Monday evening. Mrs. Johns Hopkins and family, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, Engrs., have been among the recent visitors at the hotel. Mrs. J. T. Thompson is a guest of Mrs. Rand.

The members of the first class will return from Totten about Friday, and on Saturday, the corps will start on the practice march referred to last week. The line of march will be northward from Garrison (which will be reached by ferry), to Fishkill, thence to Brookland Farm, where they will be encamped in the Creek Meadows for five days. The cadets will be equipped in heavy marching order, and will go provided for their trip with the requisite cooking utensils, etc. Details from the Artillery and Cavalry detachments will accompany them. The Infantry will camp in the meadow on the north side of the creek. The Artillery will encamp in the battlefield. Field guns will be taken for practice.

A detail of fifteen members of the first class will take part in the rifle competition at Sea Girt, N.J., which will begin on Aug. 24.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10, 1905.

The transport dock was crowded on Saturday at the sailing of the Sherman for the Philippines. Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., and her children were among those sailing, and Mrs. Devol, wife of Major C. A. Devol, Q.M. Dept., invited a number of young people, friends of the younger members of the Van Vliet family, to go out on the Slocum and watch the transport out of sight. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Trumbull Boyd, who have been in San Francisco for several weeks, were also among those sailing. Capt. and Mrs. Robert McMillan, of the Presidio, entertained them at dinner the night before their departure. Mrs. Behr, wife of Lieut. F. J. Behr, Art. Corps, sailed for Honolulu on the Sherman, where she expects to remain for about two months and will then join her husband at Fort Monroe, where he has recently been ordered. Major F. L. Payson, Pay Dept., and his wife and daughter were also passengers on the Sherman, and as they have been stationed in San Francisco for some time, much regret was felt at their departure.

Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., retired, his niece Miss Redmond, and Capt. and Mrs. McKittrick, are spending a short time at Santa Cruz. Capt. Frank L. Winn, U.S.A., and Captain Tyler, of the British Royal Artillery, visited the Presidio last Monday.

The contestants for the department athletic contests are busily preparing for the various events. There will be about forty entries for each event, men coming from every post in the State for the games, so that the sports promise to be most interesting. The board in charge of the contests consists of Capt. G. P. White,

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Q.M. of the post, Lieut. E. C. Long, aide to General Funston, and Lieut. T. E. Selfridge, Art. Corps. Capt. Irving W. Rand, Med. Dept., will be accompanied on his leave from the Presidio by Mrs. Rand. Lieut. W. S. Brown, who has been with his company, Co. K, 10th Inf., on duty at the Portland Fair, has returned to his quarters at the Presidio on a two months' leave, which he and his wife and children expect to spend in the East. Capt. W. C. Davis, Art. Corps, has left the Presidio to spend his ten days' leave in the northern part of the State.

The marriage of Capt. W. G. Haan, of the General Staff, and Miss Margaret Hawse will take place next Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 16, at St. Matthews's Church, San Mateo.

The Presidio Card Club was entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. W. C. Davis, and the evening was most pleasantly spent in six-handed euchre. Those who won the prizes were Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards, Miss Eleanor Briggs, Capt. Lebert Coleman and Lieut. F. J. Behr.

Capt. Kenneth Morton, Ord. Dept., from Benicia, is at the Presidio at present and will remain for two or three days inspecting the armament of the district. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick L. Perry, who have been away on a two months' leave, returned yesterday. The last week or two was spent at Capitola, and many fine fish were sent to their friends at the Presidio as a result of their outing. Major Elon F. Willcox, 4th Cav., is spending a leave in San Francisco.

The Buford arrived from the Philippines yesterday with the 17th Infantry on board and the 3d Squadron, 13th Cav. Among the passengers were Major and Mrs. Frank B. McCoy and Miss McCoy, who came with the 17th, and who are the parents and sister of Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards of this post. Capt. F. C. Jewell, Art. Corps, who has been quartermaster on the Buford, is being warmly welcomed by his family and friends at the Presidio.

Capt. Samson L. Faison, who has been east on a visit for several weeks, returned to his quarters at Fort Mason to-day. Capt. William H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., is in San Francisco on leave.

Lieut. Douglas MacArthur and Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill were hosts at a jolly little bowling party at the Jefferson Square Club on Monday evening, returning later to their quarters at Fort Mason for supper.

KEY WEST BARRACKS.

Key West Barracks, Fla., Aug. 8, 1905.

The 11th Company, Coast Artillery, Lieut. C. L. Fisher commanding, arrived from Fort Washington, Md., on Friday last. The company has been away from this post since April and participated in the joint Army and Navy exercises which took place in June. There are at present sixty-six men with the organization, and all seemed glad to get back.

Lieut. John M. Dunn left last Saturday for New York and other northern points, where he will spend a month or more.

Sergt. First Class S. W. Pennington, H.C., and Mrs. Pennington, returned Friday night from Baltimore, where they have been visiting relatives.

Three new officers are expected here during the month: Major Charles L. Phillips, who will command the district and post; Capt. M. C. Buckley, who will command the 122d Company, and Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, who is assigned to the 11th Company.

Capt. Philip R. Ward did not return with his company, but goes on detached service at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

The 11th Company is said to have acquired two or three good ball players while away, so we may see a revival of interest in the national game soon.

Mrs. H. P. Wilbur, child and nurse, left for the north last week.

A screened isolation ward is being constructed near the post hospital for use in case of necessity. There seems to be no danger of yellow fever making its way here, however.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 5, 1905.

A son was born to the wife of Asst. Civil Engr. Carl A. Carlson, U.S.N., Wednesday morning, Aug. 2. He weighed ten pounds and was a welcome visitor at the Carlson home.

The big North Pacific steamer Dakota was docked Aug. 1 to have her port propeller shaft removed and replaced with a new one and cracks in her stern casting repaired. A force of workmen from Moran Brothers Co., which company has charge of the repairs, is doing the work. Authority has been asked and granted to employ yard labor to assist in cleaning and painting the hull. The ship is attracting thousands of visitors from all Sound points, and excursions are scheduled from many cities.

The officers and families of the yard were given a reception Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 2, on board the Dakota by the officers of the ship.

The Celtic is to be docked within a month or six weeks for cleaning and painting and a small amount of repairs. Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, U.S.M.C., reported at the yard Thursday to inspect the marine guard at the barracks and on the Philadelphia. The officers were en route from Sitka, Alaska, to San Francisco, and left for the latter place Aug. 4.

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CAMP OF THE 13TH NEW YORK.

The 13th N.Y., in command of Col. David E. Austen, returned to its home station, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Aug. 12, after a highly profitable week of instruction at Fort Terry, Plum Island, in the duties of heavy artillerymen, under the auspices of the War Department. The regiment arrived at Fort Terry before daylight on Aug. 5, having traveled all the previous night. Colonel Austen had issued the most positive and clear instructions to be observed on the cars en route, and these were carefully carried out. Guard was at once posted on arrival at Fort Terry, and men were at work before sunrise pitching tents and making camp, all of which was completed by 9 o'clock. At noon the first mess was served, and was highly relished by the men, most of whom then enjoyed a short rest, which few, if any, of them got while traveling.

The work for the entire tour of duty had been carefully mapped out in advance. Major Albert C. Blunt, U.S. Art. Corps, who is in command at Fort Terry, supervised the work of the regiment, while Capt. Percy P. Bishop, also of the U.S. Art. Corps, was especially detailed to look after the interests of the War Department while the regiment was on duty. In all the work the regiment had the help and instruction of officers and men of the United States Army, and its work was very progressive in consequence. The Regular companies stationed on the island are the 43d and 100th Companies of Coast Artillery.

The first morning report showed 834 officers and men on duty out of 1,202 on the roll, or a percentage of 69.38. Col. William H. Chapin, inspector, S.N.Y., was detailed as the representative of the State, and Lieut. Col. Chauncy P. Williams, assistant adjutant general, was paymaster.

No infantry drills were held, and the time of the regiment was very properly devoted to the practical instruction of heavy artillery. There were drills and instruction in the proper methods of handling big guns and mortars, and the ammunition, tracking, plotting, sighting, etc., firing with sub-caliber and service charges. Officers of the regiment also received special instruction from Captain Bishop, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, on a tour of inspection, arrived at Fort Terry Aug. 10 at four p.m. in a heavy downpour of rain. The 13th Regiment and the 43d and 100th Companies of U.S. Coast Artillery were already formed for review, but as the guardsmen wore neither overcoats nor ponchos they were soon wet through and the projected review was abandoned.

General Grant then rode with Major Blunt in the post ambulance to the headquarters tent of the 13th Regiment, where the officers of the regiment were assembled to pay their respects to him. General Grant, addressing the officers assembled, expressed regret that the weather conditions prevented him from seeing the regiment on the field, as he would like very much to see the regiment in drill and ceremony. He was told that he might have an opportunity to do so at the armory, perhaps, during the coming winter, and said he would be very glad to accept an invitation to visit the armory at any time that might be convenient. General Grant took dinner with Major Blunt and other officers, and returned to New London. He was accompanied by Lieut. U.S. Grant, third, C.E.; Capt. J. K. Cree and T. W. Winston, Art. Corps, of Fort Michie, and Lieut. R. I. Taylor, Art. Corps, of Fort Trumbull.

The work of the 13th Regiment at the guns and mortars was most effective, and even surprised the Regulars. Captain Bishop's report and notes on the practice with service charges follow:

Cal.	Range	Shots fired	Per cent.
L	4.7	2900	5 1 20
G	4.7	2900	5 8 60
F	6	2730	8 100
B	6	2730	10 100
A	10	4000	5 100
D	10	4000	5 2 40
C	10	4000	5 2 60
M	10	400	5 4 80
K and H	12	700	1 6
I and E	12	9000	18 7 93

Major Blunt and Captain Bishop and other officers spoke very highly of the work of the regiment and the excellent discipline observed.

The visit of the regiment was also highly enjoyed by the families of the Regular officers, who, at this isolated post in the Sound, ten miles from the nearest land, seldom find much to vary the monotony of life on the island. The regimental band of the 13th proved a godsend. It played every night, and at divine service on Sunday, and at several special hops, delighted the officers and families of the Regular garrison, who attended with some of the officers and their wives from the 13th.

The guardsmen generally had had a most interesting and enjoyable week. All had ample time for recreation and were not overworked. The weather, while rainy at times and threatening most of the week, was not unpleasant generally.

At the athletic games on Aug. 11, in the officers' race, fifty yards, Lieutenant Herman, Co. M, 13th N.Y., came in first; Lieutenant Babcock, Co. F, 13th N.Y., second; time, 0:06 1-5. In the "has-beens" race, fifty yards, Major Turpin, three yards, came in first; Captain Rodgers, scratch, second; Captain Grant, three yards, third; time,

0:06 4-5. Lieutenant Colonel Russell was in the lead until within a short distance of the tape line. The band during this race played "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The experience of the regiment on the trains of the Long Island Railroad, as in former years, was not a pleasant one. Only two of the thirteen cars, it is claimed, had any drinking water; the cars were also dirty, it is said, even to the parlor car for the officers. Colonel Austen called the attention of the conductor to the matter, and refused to sign the receipt for train service, and he declares if he ever goes to Plum Island again it will not be via the Long Island Railroad.

PRAISE FOR MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The tour of duty of the several detachments from the 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery of Massachusetts at Fort Rodman, last month, has been highly commended by Major Willoughby Walk, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who in a letter to Col. James A. Frye, commander of the Massachusetts regiment, says in part:

"I consider it a duty, as it most assuredly is a pleasure, to advise you of the fact that throughout the three weeks that the corps has been on this reservation there has not been reported to me a single breach of military discipline nor an act of misconduct on the part of your command."

"Since the arrival of your command, I have observed the corps very closely, from its headquarters to the recruit in the ranks, and as the result of such observation I have been impressed with the deep interest manifested by every officer and man in all matters pertaining to artillery."

"So far as I could see, every moment was utilized either in study or in practical work. Personally I met by appointment the officers, on several occasions, to explain the practical working of the battery commander's station, and readily perceived that the officers had studied the subject theoretically beforehand, and only an opportunity to handle and use the various apparatus was necessary to enable them to take charge of the station.

"The same remarks apply to the enlisted men. The gun commanders at batteries Walcott and Barton respectively reported that the gun detachments worked conscientiously and intelligently and utilized their opportunities. The reports were fully supported by the results of the competitions for the Carpenter cups, and by the target practice of the corps."

"The discipline of your command could not well have been improved. The men were neat and military in their appearance and bearing, and most orderly in their conduct. In fact, after taps, it would not have been known that there was a camp on the reservation."

"While it is believed that the recent camp proved profitable to your command, it was none the less so to the regular garrison. I am convinced that during the recent encampment every man of the 53d Company felt that the honor of the U.S. Artillery was intrusted to his keeping, and was zealous not only to preserve it, but to give no occasion for adverse criticism. The evening parades were also very beneficial to the command, while the spirit of comradeship that developed between the Regulars and State troops was most commendable."

"The policing of the camp was excellent, not only during your tour, but personal inspection of the camp site after your command had left showed that such care had been taken in the final policing that every particle of refuse could have been carried off in a bucket."

The detachments were in command of Majors Dyar, Quinby and Nutter, respectively.

THREE-BATTALION REGIMENTS.

New York is behind a number of other States in so far as the organization of its Infantry regiments into three battalions of twelve companies is concerned. New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and a number of other States have had the three-battalion organization for years, in accordance with the new militia bill and the organization of the Army. The only regiments in New York city which have twelve companies are the 13th and 14th, and there seems no good reason why all the regiments in the State should not be so organized. In order to avoid exceeding the limit of numbers allowed by law, a maximum membership of from sixty to eighty-two men per company, in time of peace, could be prescribed, and this would be found to give much better satisfaction than allowing a membership of 103 as at present. With the maximum membership the strength of companies could be maintained more evenly and easily. A regiment with three permanent battalions is far more attractive, not only to officers, but to the enlisted men; first, for the reason that it would do away with the continual detailing of men from companies to make provisional companies. Experience has shown that enlisted men feel a keen disappointment when they are detailed from their own company to make up the "scrub" companies, on battalion and regimental drills, and it requires the greatest diplomacy on the part of company commanders to make these details without causing discontent. This applies also on parades, when all regiments are in the habit of using the three-battalion formation. Under the present condition of affairs it is not only necessary to detail men, but line officers as well have to be sent from their own commands to take charge of companies composed of promiscuous details. Then it is also necessary to detail a line officer to act as adjutant, and another to act as major. In the matter of readiness for active service, another point in favor of the three-battalion formation is developed. As the regiments are organized now, at the first call it would be necessary to equip two more companies which would have as their commanders lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers would necessarily have to be taken from the ranks of the privates, and, all together, the two companies would not be in any shape to go into active service for some time to come.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The rifle team which will represent Georgia at Sea Girt, N.J., in the National Rifle match, was selected Aug. 12, and is due at Sea Girt Aug. 19, where it will have preliminary practice. The team is composed of the following: Col. W. E. Coney, I.G.R.P., of Savannah, team captain; Lieut. Col. J. V. Nash, of Atlanta, team coach; Major Harrison Johnson, of Macon, team spotter. Team: Col. A. J. Scott, A.A.G.; Capt. J. C. Postell, I.R.P.; Capt. W. T. B. Wilson, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. Gordon, Jr., Troop A, 1st Cav.; Capt. R. C. Hazlehurst, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Capt. Fred Morris, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Capt. R. J. Travis, Co. C, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Lieut. W. G. Austin, 1st Art.; Lieut. W. T. Spratt, Jr., Co. D, 5th Inf.; Capt. J. O. Seaman, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Lieut. C. D. Winn, Jr., Co. B, 2d Inf.; Capt. J. W. Hudson, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Capt. Arminius Wright, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Pvt. F. C. Wilson, 1st Art.

The following appointments on the Staff of the Governor and commander-in-chief of the New Jersey National Guard, are announced: Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Bryant, assistant inspector general; Capt. Harry C. Kramer, adjutant, 3d Regiment, Infantry; Capt. George T. Vickers, Co. H, 4th Regiment, Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Mahlon R. Margerum, aide-de-camp, staff 2d Brigade, National Guard, are detailed as aides-de-camps.

The annual tour of duty of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade will take place on Aug. 19 to 26, inclusive, on the U.S.S. Brooklyn.

The total score of the 71st N.Y. in the State match at Creedmoor, N.Y., was 1,312 points and not 1,319, as pub-

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lished. The team came in second to the team of the 7th Regiment, which made the score of 1,319 points, defeating the 71st team by seven points, the 12th by sixty-six, the 23d by ninety-nine, the 74th by 171, the 9th by 312, the 69th by 313, Squadron A by 341, and the 47th Regiment team by 462 points.

The rifle team to represent the National Guard of Oregon, at the National match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., in August, 1905, will consist of the following officers and soldiers: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer, team captain; Major Frank S. Baker, 3d Inf., team coach; 1st Lieut. Bruce Kaltz, 3d Inf., team spotter; Capt. Frank B. Hamlin, 1st Sep. Battalion; Capt. Ryland O. Scott, 3d Inf.; Battalion Sgt. Major Arthur J. Royle, 3d Inf.; Sgt. Ralph White, Co. M, 3d Inf.; Sgt. Adolph A. Schwarz, Co. K, 3d Inf.; Sgt. Robert E. Morris, Co. A, 1st Sep. Battalion; Sgt. Raymond L. Perdue, Co. A, 1st Sep. Battalion; Sgt. William A. Gilbert, Co. C, 1st Sep. Battalion; Sgt. Fred G. Stewart, Co. D, 1st Sep. Battalion; Sgt. Philip A. Livesley, Co. I, 3d Inf.; Corp. Earl G. Weldon, Co. F, 3d Inf.; Corp. George E. Houck, Co. D, 1st Sep. Battalion; Pvt. Ulysses S. Rider, Co. M, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Enoch H. Fisher, Co. C, 1st Sep. Battalion; Pvt. Commodore S. Jackson, Co. D, 1st Sep. Battalion.

Sgt. F. Dahman was elected second lieutenant of Co. A, 1st Infantry, O.N.G. He is a veteran and one of the best soldiers in the regiment. Colonel Hake has promoted Ernest Weber, Co. E, as regimental quartermaster sergeant, vice Carlos Rivers, who has left Cincinnati.

Governor Ferguson has named Chandler as the place where the next annual encampment of the Oklahoma militia will be held. The encampment will continue through the week commencing Oct. 5.

The party of "rough riders," from the 1st Battery, N.Y., who returned to the armory on the night of Aug. 12 from a twelve days' practice ride, in command of Lieut. Louis Wendel, Jr., experienced a most enjoyable trip. The route lay mostly through Orange and Sullivan counties, N.Y., and at the summer resorts stopped at the batteymen were the lions of the hour. At Liberty a banner was hung across the main street which read, "Welcome, Rough Riders, 1st Battery," and the summer girls—while the rough riders were there—had no use for any other escorts. The batteymen were also given the right of line in the Firemen's parade at Liberty. The best day's march was from Fort Lee to Southfield, a distance of forty-five miles. Not a man fell out during the trip. En route home the party was met by Captain Wendel some miles out from Newburg, and at the latter place the fine steamer Homer Ramsell was taken for home. Former Governor Odell met Captain Wendel on the dock as the men were about to embark, and generously presented him with a pass for the entire party, including meals. The men heartily appreciated the unlooked for kindness, and gave Mr. Odell rousing cheers as the steamer left her dock. The annual beefsteak party of the battery, which is to be held on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 19 at Camp Roosevelt, corner Aqueduct avenue and Kingsbridge road, promises to be an interesting event.

Col. Thomas S. Chambers, 2d Regiment of New Jersey, has applied to Adjutant General Brentnall for a forty year service medal for Commissary Sgt. John G. Boss for forty years' continuous service.

We have received a bound copy of the report of Adjutant General Henry, of New York, for 1904, which has been delayed in its issue by the Public Printer, who evidently thinks any old time good enough for National Guard printing. The report is an interesting volume of 732 pages.

Adjutant General Stafford, of Louisiana, has issued a neatly-printed bound copy of his report for the year 1904. He states, among other things, that there has been a marked improvement in military efficiency during the year, due in part to a better and clearer understanding of the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, and commonly known as the "Dick Bill." He says: "The advantages to the National Guard in being furnished by the General Government with improved arms, ammunition, equipment and uniforms, with pay, subsistence and transportation for encampments, is manifestly for its betterment. The State allotment is too meager to afford these essential adjuncts, absorbed as it is in renting armories, and providing for their maintenance." On the night of the 21st of October, 1904, the Sheriff of Claiborne Parish called on Captain Mitchell, commanding Co. B, Homer, La., to protect the life of Dick Craighead, charged with the murder of a mother and son, against mob violence. The members of Co. B responded quickly to their captain's call, and were just in time to prevent the mob from cutting them off from their guns at the armory of the company. The mob was held at bay for some twenty minutes, when they finally dispersed. Captain Mitchell is to be complimented on his quick action in assembling his command, and thereby preventing mob violence."

The National Guard of the District of Columbia, under command of Brigadier General Harries, closed a very successful week's camp at Camp Ordway, Bolivar, W. Va., on Aug. 10. The men were under excellent discipline, and prosecuted their duties in a very intelligent manner. With the guardsmen in camp were Troop F, 13th U.S. Cav., and the 3d Battery, Field Art., U.S.A.

The 2d Regiment of Maine, to the number of 567 officers and men, went into camp at Augusta on Aug. 5 under command of Col. E. E. Newcomb. The 1st Regiment, Colonel Kendall, with 538 officers and men, went into camp August 12 to remain until the 19th. Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 8th U.S. Inf., has been detailed by the War Department for the encampment and gave addresses to the non-commissioned officers of both regiments, which were of great interest and assistance.

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LAUNCH OF THE KANSAS.

Contrary to the time honored custom of being christened with wine, the new U.S. battleship Kansas, when she started down the ways on Aug. 12 at Camden, N.J., for her natural element, was christened with water.

The vessel, which was launched from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, was christened by Miss Anna Hoch, the daughter of Governor E. W. Hoch, of Kansas. All arrangements had been made to use wine, but Governor Hoch expressing his objection to Mr. May, president of the shipbuilding company, the program was changed, and a beautifully decorated champagne bottle, containing water from the John Brown Spring, Camden county, Kansas, that had been brought on by direction of the Governor, was substituted.

The Kansas took the water without any hitch, amid the usual chorus of steam whistles and cheers from spectators.

With the Governor was his staff, in full dress uniform, and several officers from the Kansas regiments, also in uniform.

Miss Hoch and her maid of honor, Miss Ora Allen, a school chum, who went with her to Baldwin's Seminary, were dressed in white. Mrs. Hoch also wore white.

After the launch the guests repaired to the general offices of the company, where an elaborate luncheon was spread. The Governor and his party were entertained by Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., at League Island, Pa.

Among the invited guests were: Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., Chief Naval Constructor; Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., commandant, League Island Navy Yard; Mr. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, Judge Advocate General; Rear Admirals H. N. Manney, Chief of Equipment; N. E. Mason, Chief of Ordnance; G. A. Converse, Chief of Navigation; Charles W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief, U.S.N.; Capts. S. Schroeder, Alfred B. Canaga, William J. Baxter, H. T. Cleaver, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Comdr. J. R. Edwards, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. F. Eggert, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U.S.N.; Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N.; Naval Constr. John H. Linnard, U.S.N.; Capt. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., U.S.A.; Asst. Naval Constr. H. M. R. Robinson, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Miller, Comdr. John T. Newton, Capt. Arthur P. Nazro, Comdr. A. C. Engard, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Doyle, Comdr. A. V. Zane, Comdr. B. A. Fiske, Comdr. G. S. Willitts, Asst. Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, all U.S.N.; Q.M. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A.

The Kansas, when completed, will be assigned as a flagship, and will have ample accommodations for 42 officers and 814 men. She will have a displacement of 16,000 tons, and her length on load waterline is 450 feet; breadth, 76 feet 10 inches; mean draught, 24 feet 6 inches.

Her contract speed is eighteen knots, and the ship will be driven by twin-screw vertical engines, triple expansion type. Steam will be furnished by Babcock and Wilson boilers. Her estimated horsepower is 16,500, and her estimated bunker capacity 2,200 tons. At ten knots per hour the steaming radius of the Kansas is estimated at 5,275 miles.

The hull will be protected at the water line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a uniform thickness of 9 inches for about 285 feet amidships, forward and aft of which points the thickness is gradually decreased to 4 inches at the stem and stern. Full armor protection will be afforded for the main and secondary batteries.

In addition to the protection afforded the batteries the hoists will also have protective armor about them. The guns will be mounted both in turrets and in groups, with sufficient isolation to enable free action in battle.

The armament of the main battery will be as follows: Four 12-inch rifles, eight 8-inch rifles, twelve 7-inch rifles, all breech-loading.

Secondary battery—Twenty 3-inch rapid-fire 14-pounders; twelve 3-pounders, semi-automatic; eight 1-pounders, semi-automatic; two 3-inch field pieces, and eight machine guns.

The 12-inch guns will be mounted in pairs in two turrets on the midship line, one pair forward and one pair aft. The 8-inch guns will also be mounted in pairs in four turrets on the quarter, separated by nickel steel splinter bulkheads, while the 7-inch guns will be mounted on the gun deck, upon which six of the 3-inch guns will also be mounted, two forward and four aft. On the main deck in the superstructure, on the upper deck, and on the bridges 3-inch guns will also be placed.

The 12-inch turrets will have a front plate 12 inches thick, rear plates 8 inches thick, and top plates 2½ inches thick.

The 8-inch barbettes will be 6 inches thick in front and four inches thick in rear, with the upper tube 3¾ inches thick and the lower tube 3 inches thick.

The 8-inch turret front plate will be 6½ inches thick, the rear plate 6 inches, and the top plates 2 inches thick.

The conning tower and shield will each be 6½ inches thick, and the signal tower 6 inches thick.

There is a complete protective deck extending from stem to stern, flat amidships, but sloped at the sides throughout, and sloped at the end. It will be built of 20-pound plating throughout, with nickel steel of 40 pounds on the flat and of 100 pounds on the slopes.

The lower casemate armor will extend to the limits of the magazine spaces and reaches from the top of the waterline belt to the lower edge of the 7-inch gun ports

on the main deck, and is 7 inches in thickness, the athwartship bulkheads at the ends of this casemate being 6 inches thick.

The casemate armor around the 7-inch guns on the gun deck is 7 inches thick, and the splinter bulkheads will be from 1½ to 2 inches thick. The protection of 3-inch guns will be nickel steel 2 inches thick.

The upper casemate athwartship armor extending from the shell plating to the 12-inch barbettes will be 7 inches thick throughout.

The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity. The electric plant will consist of eight 100-kilowatt steam driven generating sets, all to be of 125 volts pressure at the terminals, disposed in two separate and independent dynamo rooms.

There will be all the usual up-to-date means of interior communication, such as telephones, voice pipes, call bells, buzzers, gongs and annunciations, engine and steering telegraphs, revolution and rudder indicators, heeling indicators, automatic fire alarm, warning signals, alarm signals, etc. The boat cranes, deck winches, ventilation blowers, etc., will be operated by electricity, and she will have the usual supply of auxiliary machinery and boats.

All main compartments of the ship below the gun deck, except the coal bunkers, will be provided with forced ventilation, there being no less than thirty-three blowers, with a combined capacity of not less than 104,000 cubic feet per minute. Special attention will be given to spaces subject to habitually high temperatures, such as engine rooms, fire rooms and dynamo rooms. The ventilation system will be designed to cut the minimum number of watertight bulkheads. All blowers, except forced draft blowers, will be electrically operated.

There will be a lower bridge both forward and aft and a flying bridge forward. On the flying bridge is fitted a screen of bronze for the protection of the men at the wheel, and there will also be a bronze chart house forward.

There will be steel masts forward and aft, the foremast having an upper and lower top, the mainmast a lower top only. Masts are arranged for wireless telegraphy. There will be one signal yard on each mast; also a searchlight platform forward and aft, with a crow's nest on the forecastle.

The Kansas will be equipped with an ice plant of a capacity of three tons a day and distilling apparatus capable of condensing ten thousand gallons of water a day.

The contract price for the hull and machinery is \$4,165,000, and she should be completed by Dec. 16, 1906.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In view of the fact, as announced in these columns last week, that the French naval authorities have recently launched one of the largest submarine boats in the world, her displacement being 213 tons, and her engines having 250 horsepower, it is interesting to observe that the French are also evolving submarines of so small a type that they can be carried on battleships and cruisers, to be placed in the water only when needed. One boat of this type, the Volta, now under construction, is said to be only thirty-six feet long. The maximum diameter of her circular cross sections, according to the London Times, is six feet nine inches, and her displacement is less than twenty tons. We learn from the same authority that she will use electrical power alone, and that her estimated speed limit is about eight miles an hour. She is to have a crew of three men only and to carry two torpedoes, one slung on each side with suitable detaching gear. It is stated that the preliminary trials have been successful, and it is to be hoped that further information concerning this novel vessel may soon be forthcoming. This new type of submarine is being constructed by private builders under government supervision, and the experiment is a matter of keen interest to submarine experts in Europe. This is the first time a private company has undertaken to build a submarine in France, and the attitude of the French admiralty is watched with great interest by all concerned, as they have not themselves undertaken the construction of similar classes of submarines, but have pursued a policy of continuous development in size and cost.

The Herero revolt in Southwest Africa, which began in January, 1904, has given Germany considerable trouble, and might have attracted more attention had it not been for the war in the Far East. By May of 1904 Germany had 6,000 troops engaged in trying to suppress it. Up to the present time she has sent out, all told, nearly 14,000 men. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times reports to his paper that fifty-nine officers have been killed in action or have died from disease, while the casualties in the ranks are given as 1,194, including non-commissioned officers. In addition to these, 238 men have been sent home permanently invalided. The pecuniary cost to Germany up to the present time has been about \$60,000,000. The struggle is one of great difficulty for soldiers trained after the German fashion, and is by no means over as yet. German Southwest Africa is a vast barren wilderness of nearly 325,000 square miles, with a population of about 200,000 blacks.

It is reported that the construction is to commence next year of a new class of battleships for the German navy, carrying twelve-inch, instead of eleven-inch guns, the heaviest now carried by German warships.

A Lithuanian gentleman, M. Feodor Troitz, has contrived a gun worked by electricity which will fire from 4,000 to 12,000 shots a minute, says the Birmingham Post. The range of this new weapon is three miles, and its destructive power, if all the claims made on its behalf are genuine, should put in the shade such trivial toys as magazine rifles. The gun only requires one man to work it, and the method of doing this is extremely simple, and can be easily acquired.

Noting the launching of the Adventure, another of the British "scouts," the London Engineer says that the inception of the scout class was prompted by the fact that war operations on the high seas are much influenced by the stamina of the crews. In torpedo craft it has long been apparent that sea-keeping can only be for short spells, giving frequent rests to the crews, as also frequent re-bunkering. So the scouts were evolved as destroyers of destroyers, to be comfortable sea boats, to keep the sea for long periods, to be the successors of corvettes, frigates, and dispatch vessels as eyes and informers of the fleet, and to be fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus. The admiralty entrusted their design to the talented naval architects of the various private shipyards where they were to be built, all having to comply with certain conditions. The general conditions were: For strength of hull a factor of safety of about five, to be measured under conditions very seldom witnessed at sea, the vessel



being supposed to be supported by a wave of her own length, the height of which is one-twentieth its length. The bunker capacity to give a cruising distance of 3,000 knots at not less than ten knots an hour; the full speed to be twenty-five knots. Very heavy penalties were specified for lack of speed, but no bonus for exceeding the minimum. The armament to be ten twelve-pounders and eight three-pounders, with two eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes above water; large magazines for about 220 rounds per gun; sloping protective deck, not less than one and one-half inches thick, or an equivalent in side armor; circular conning tower to be three inches thick; baggage and stores for one month for each of the crew taken at about five and one-half hundred weight per man. The metacentric height when loaded was to be about two and four tenths feet, when light one and five tenths feet, and the range of stability not less than sixty degrees; a freeboard of not less than ten feet amidships to be given at deep load; full boat equipment to be provided capable of taking all hands when abandoning ship; the machinery to be heavier than usual in destroyers, so that the weight of all machinery with steam up runs from about eighty pounds in the lightest to ninety-eight pounds in the heaviest per horse-power.

During the French naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean the submarines are understood to have been very successful, but, of course, the battleships have placed themselves in position to be attacked. On one occasion the Korrigan, a sister of the unfortunate Farfadet, well placed in torpedoing the Brennus, which was the leading ship, without being perceived, and emerged at a distance of two hundred meters. The torpedo flotilla attacked the squadron near Bizerte on a later occasion, but the night being clear, with bright moonlight, they were unsuccessful.

The strength of the British fleet on the China station in the future is to be two armored cruisers (one as flagship), six protected cruisers, four sloops, and special service vessels, nine river gunboats, and a flotilla of fourteen destroyers, including six of the new "river" twenty-five-knot type.

During recent cavalry maneuvers in Ireland, near Dublin, a novel and ingenious raft was constructed of a canvas sail sheet and hay, and upon this a disabled gun was taken across a river.

The Superior Council of the French navy recommended, as the force adequate to the requirements of France, the constitution of five squadrons, each composed of six battleships with four reserve ships, five divisions of three armored cruisers with three reserve cruisers, twelve second-class armored cruisers with six as a reserve, six scouting vessels, one destroyer for each ironclad with six for the Far East, fifty-eight torpedo craft for torpedo-boat and submarine divisions with fifteen as a reserve. Under this program the French fleet would in 1910 muster 486 units. There remain to be constructed eleven battleships, ten armored cruisers, six second-class armored cruisers, six scouting vessels, sixty-six destroyers, a large number of submersibles and submarines, and fifty torpedo-boats. The estimates for 1906 provide for the laying down of three battleships, ten destroyers, and twenty submersibles, and for the vote of credits, amounting to about \$65,000,000.

Dr. R. R. Wreden, writing in the Roussky Vratch of gunshot wounds produced by Japanese bullets of small caliber, says that theoretically the small-caliber bullet of the modern rifle is more humane than the old form, but in practice this has not been proved. The modern Japanese rifle bullet tears, shatters, and deforms just as much as the older bullets used to do. In fact, under certain conditions the new bullets shatter bones more extensively than did the old leaden bullets, to which the modern shrapnel bullets may be likened. Dr. Wreden ascribes the success of treating gunshot wounds in late years not to the lessened destructiveness of the bullets, but to the advances of surgery. A characteristic of the Japanese bullets is the great divergence of the effects which it produces at different distances and on different tissues. The closer the firing distance, and the more fluids a part contains, the more extensive will be the laceration produced. Thus wounds of the abdomen received at a distance of less than two hundred paces are invariably fatal, owing to the great laceration they produce. Wounds at greater distance are often very mild indeed. Wounds of the head at two hundred paces or less are always fatal, and wounds at greater distances are apt to be destructive. Deflected bullets are more destructive than direct bullets, and in winter were frequent on account of the ice-covered surfaces. In the author's opinions the conditions of war are such that no rifle, no matter how constructed, can be humane. It ceases to be humane as soon as the conditions of a war are present.

The St. Petersburg Russ, reviewing Russia's military prospects, sees little to hope for, because however many army corps Russia may place in the field, nothing apparently can be done to make good the incapacity in generalship. The Russ expresses sympathy for Kuropatin as an excellent chief of staff, whose tragedy was to have been made commander-in-chief. Linievitch, says the writer, has field experience, freedom from the habit of academic routine, deep knowledge of the Russian soldier and a right understanding of the enemy, the talent for choosing good assistants, physical wiriness and cunning. "But," concludes his critic, "his army is an instrument with broken chords, his task is difficult, terribly difficult!" General Gripenberg is described as a great enigma, an upright, honorable Swede, who, when pressing on, as he believed, to victory, was ordered by

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his superiors to retreat, and thereafter lost faith in himself. Generals Kaulbers and Bilderling are said to have shown no special desire to undertake advances, but have hastened rather to make retreat more easy. Baron Stakelberg is described as calm and brave, but he has no love for the Russian soldier, is sickly, physically weak and nervous. He is a sybarite; an entire furniture train follows him; even a cow to be milked specially for him. It is to be noted that the foreign military attachés did not agree with this view, considering Stakelberg the most scientific general—probably the only sound one, as judged by a European test—on the Russian side in Manchuria. They agreed that he was handicapped by chronic ill health and a temperament that had nothing in common with the Russian soldier. Of the two cavalry leaders—Mistchenko and Rennenkampf—the Russ says that "Mistchenko is an excellent artilleryman, a fearless, cold-blooded soldier, but as a cavalry leader not in his right place. He is the most beloved and honored personality in the army. Rennenkampf is an ideal cavalry leader in pursuit; lively, young, energetic. But the two St. George Crosses which he won in the Chinese campaign have aroused so much envy against him that his merits are hidden away." The Russ concludes: "This only is clear: really great personalities and talents are wanting, or they are not brought to the test."

IN MEMORY OF THE BENNINGTON'S DEAD.

The following circular has been issued, containing an excellent suggestion for a suitable monument to the Bennington's dead:

It is proposed that the officers and men of the Pacific Squadron erect, at the Military Cemetery on Point Loma, where the majority of the Bennington's dead lie at rest, a suitable and dignified monument to the memory of those gallant seamen who recently lost their lives while in the service of their country through the boiler explosion on board that vessel.

Nothing seems more appropriate to this end than a plain granite shaft, as lofty as can be secured, mounted for all time on a commanding site, in view of the shipping entering the harbor, in which they came to anchor for the last time; of visitors to this city; and of the residents of San Diego, whose timely and noble acts of Christian charity it will serve to keep in perpetual remembrance.

It is estimated that such a shaft, forty or fifty feet tall, will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,500.

As it seems wise to provide a small annual amount to be expended in the care of the graves, the suggestion has been made that a fund, not to exceed \$1,000, be raised, invested in some trustworthy bonds and the interest paid to the commanding officer of Fort Rosecrans, whose kind co-operation in this respect has been already secured.

Also, it may prove fitting and necessary to mark, by a low curbing, the plot where the Bennington's dead are now buried.

It is recommended that each ship's company of this squadron select a representative to serve on a general committee; that an amount (however distributed) equivalent in all to about \$5 for each person on board be raised for the purpose named and placed with the fleet paymaster as treasurer for disbursement; and that the general committee select an executive committee of three.

The Commander-in-Chief will be glad to serve as chairman of the general committee if so requested by the subscribers. Until a permanent organization is effected, he begs that communications and suggestions on this subject be sent to him.

C. F. GOODRICH, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Squadron.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

MARINE asks: Where he can purchase a copy of the Landing Force and Small Arms Instructions, U.S. Navy, 1905, and the price for same? Answer: It is published by the U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., \$1.50; postage 8 cents.

O. B.—The order published in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 12, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Oscar Burkard from duty in Philippines, and ordering him "to report at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty and to accompany the battalion of the 5th Infantry, which is to take station at Fort Ontario, N.Y." was correct as far as the War Department's intentions are concerned. This order has been withdrawn owing to the mistake made in it. The 5th Infantry is not going to Fort Ontario; it is part of the 23d Infantry which is scheduled for that station, as already published in orders, and Sergeant Burkard's corrected order will direct him to report at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty with the companies of the 23d Infantry which are to take station at Fort Ontario when that post is in readiness to receive them. Sergeant Burk-

NO leather pocket to warp or come apart from exposure to rain. A strap that can readily be repaired or replaced by any saddler. A movement with reliable time-keeping qualities. Sterling silver case and buckle. Price, \$15.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 14, 1905.
Lieut. J. F. Edwards, Med. Dept., left Tuesday for a three months' stay in Pennsylvania. Lieut. A. B. Hatfield, 18th Inf., is in Fort Crook, Neb., and is expected to return this week. Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, arrived Saturday from Benicia Barracks. He will be in charge of the new signal school, and is at present arranging a course of study for the coming year. Capt. C. M. Saltzman, Signal Corps, who is to be the assistant instructor, arrived Friday evening, and is the guest of Capt. M. F. Davis.

The following enlisted men will arrive here about Aug. 22 for instruction preparatory to final competitive examinations for appointment as second lieutenants on Sept. 1: Sergt. Everett D. Barlow, Jr., Co. B, 26th Inf.; Sergt. James G. Boswell, 118th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Robert E. Clark, Co. I, 8th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Edward G. Elliott, Troop M, 6th Cav.; Corp. Laurence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf.; Corp. Rush B. Lincoln, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Sergt. William McCleam, Jr., Troop K, 6th Cav.

The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity Sunday evening and an unusually large number of enlisted men were present during the service, which was especially attractive.

Mrs. E. L. Butts entertained with cards Wednesday morning.

Capt. O. E. Hunt, 18th Inf., will arrive in a few days from California, to be the guest of Col. C. B. Hall, until the Infantry and Cavalry School opens. Capt. J. M. Sigworth was here Wednesday, the guest of friends. Capt. E. W. Clark, 18th Inf., is home from Fort Sheridan.

The post team was defeated in three straight games by the Fort Crook team at Fort Crook: first game, Sunday afternoon, score, 4 to 2; second, 10 to 7; third, 3 to 1. The team played well together and showed the result of the hard practice within the past three weeks. They are planning a trip to Fort Riley in the near future.

Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., left Monday evening for Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where he was called by the death of his mother, who was residing with her daughter, Mrs. Rockhill, at the time of her death. The remains will be sent here and interred in the National Cemetery. Services will be held at the post chapel.

Capt. and Mrs. Buford, of Rock Island, Ill., who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, for the past two weeks, have returned to their home.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Hannum are entertaining Miss Katherine Keefer, of Burrwood place, Wallula, Kan. Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Baker, Misses Lucinda Neely, Grace McGonigle, Lieut. C. H. Morrow, and James McGonigle, were in Platt City, Mo., Wednesday. Miss Florence Leavitt, daughter of Chaplain Leavitt, of the Federal prison, left Wednesday for Hudson, Iowa. Lieutenant Bowen, of the National Guard of Washington, will

BORN.

BUTLER.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 8, 1905, a daughter to the wife of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Warren A. Butler, 27th U.S. Inf.

CARLSON.—At Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 2, 1905, a son, to the wife of Asst. Civil Engr. Carl A. Carlson, U.S.N.

COULLING.—At Oswego, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1905, to the wife of Capt. William Meade Coulling, Q.M., U.S.A., a daughter.

GRINDLEY.—At Fort Baker, Cal., Aug. 7, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of William C. Grindley, post Q.M. sergeant, U.S.A.

POOR.—At Quogue, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1905, to the wife of Charles L. Poor, formerly Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, a son, Charles Longstreet Poor, Jr.

RICHARDS.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 2, 1905, to Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Richards, U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara.

WINSHIP.—At Ross Valley, Cal., Aug. 5, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Emory Winship, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

HATCH—PEASE.—At Rutland, Vt., Aug. 9, 1905, Paymr. John F. Hatch, U.S.N., and Miss Janet Ripley Pease.

DOCKERY—DECHAMPS.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 31, 1905, Miss Andria Dechamps, of New Orleans, La., and Lieut. A. B. Dockery, 5th U.S. Cav.

DONALDSON—ROTH.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 10, 1905, Lieut. C. A. Donaldson, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Roth.

GALE—BLACKBURN.—At Washington, D.C., August 1905, Mr. W. H. Gale and Miss Corinne Blackburn, sister-in-law of Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A.

HAAN—HAWSE.—At San Mateo, Cal., Aug. 16, 1905, Capt. W. G. Haan, Art. Corps (Gen. Staff), and Miss Margaret Hawse.

TAYLOR—CARNEY.—At Norfolk, Va., Aug. 17, 1905, Capt. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth Carney.

TIFFANY—THOMPSON.—At East Orange, N.J., July 29, 1905, Miss Olive Welling Thompson to Mr. Perry Tiffany. The bride is a younger sister of Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Captain Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

WILLIAMS—MOORE.—At Plattsburgh, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1905, by the Rev. H. P. LeS. Grabau, Miss Henrietta Moore and Mr. Charles Laurence Williams, son of Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf.

DIED.

BENHAM.—At Lake Mahopac, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1905, Rear Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U.S.N., retired.

BROWN.—At Charleston, S.C., Aug. 11, 1905, after a lingering illness, William K. Brown, father of the wife of Surg. Edgar Thompson, U.S.N.

KEMPER.—At Cincinnati, O., Aug. 15, 1905, Dr. Andrew Carr Kemper, father of Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th U.S. Inf.

LINDSLEY.—Near Bennington, Vt., Aug. 14, 1905, Capt. Harris Lindsley, Co. A, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city.

MCFLAND.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Rockhill, Fort Wingate, N.M., Aug. 7, 1905, Emily McFarland, Interment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from the home of her son, Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., U.S.A. Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

ORR.—At Newman, Ga., Aug. 6, 1905, Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SEWARD.—At New York city, Aug. 16, 1905, Brevet Brig. Gen. William Seward, N.G.N.Y., former colonel of the 9th Regiment, and at one time a member of the 7th.

TRIBOU.—At Hampden, Me., Aug. 12, 1905, Mrs. David H. Tribou, wife of Chaplain Tribou, U.S.N., retired.

TUCKER.—At Manila, P.I., George L. Tucker, son of Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, Pay Dept., U.S.A., in the 14th year of his age.

TYLER.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 15, 1905, Major Charles R. Tyler, 27th U.S. Inf.

The torpedo boats Truxton and Nicholson, and the gunboat Alvarado, yacht Robert Center and derrick Red Dome went into drydock at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 12, for cleaning and painting of bottoms.

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be the guest of friends in the city, previous to the opening of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Sept. 1.

The new fountain, which is to be erected at the headquarters building, has been shipped from New York and will be put up as soon as it is received.

Lieut. R. H. Peck, 24th Inf., left for New York Friday.

Six hundred children from Lawrence, Kan., under the auspices of the Sunday School Union, visited the garrison Thursday and were shown different points of interest by Mr. W. S. G. Plank.

Lieut. Douglass Potts, 18th Inf., has returned from Fort Monroe and other eastern points.

The three new double sets of officers' quarters, near the old hospital, will be ready for occupancy by the middle of September.

The athletic committee is arranging for the big athletic events of the year, field sports lasting probably two days, with cash prizes for the winners.

Capt. and Mrs. Liverett entertained a party of friends Friday evening at Hurrie's garden, which is one of the popular resorts just outside the city for moonlight parties and dinners.

Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., who recently qualified as one of the members to shoot in the international competition, to be held at Sea Girt, was the guest Friday of Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 10th Cav., who has returned from a visit to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. Warren Hannum will leave this week for Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, son and maid, have arrived from Annapolis, Md., to visit Mrs. Lowndes's father, the Hon. Lucian Baker, of the city. Dr. Lowndes is a surgeon in the U.S. Navy, and has been stationed at Annapolis for the past two years.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lawton, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Miss Lucinda Neely, Capt. W. B. Folwell, Lieut. C. H. Morrow, and Lieut. Douglass Potts, enjoyed a moonlight drive and supper at Hurrie's Friday evening.

Companies L, G and K, of the 3d Regiment, Mo. N.G., engaged in some rapid-firing and skirmish practice at Snope Park, Kansas City, Sunday, Aug. 13. Company I performed pit duty. Several officers from the post were present to witness the practice. A feature of the shooting was the preliminary exercises by the picked team of thirty men, from which is to be selected a team of fourteen marksmen to represent the 3d at the national marksmanship contests at Sea Girt.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 11, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Worroll, 29th Inf., expect to leave the last of the month on a two months' leave which they will spend visiting the large cities in the East. Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, post surgeon, returned last week from a month's visit to California and the Portland fair. Miss Marie Longuemare, of El Paso, has gone East to visit her sister, Mrs. Harrison J. Price, wife of Captain Price, 2d Inf.

Lieut. Wilford Twyman, post Q.M., left this week for a month's visit to his Kentucky home. Mrs. Twyman and their little son, Wilford, have been there for the last month, but will return with Lieutenant Twyman when his leave expires.

Carl Longnemare, brother-in-law of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., has been appointed a first lieutenant in the new militia recently organized in El Paso.

The Fort Bliss baseball team played a very fine game at Deming, New Mexico, this week, and were victorious,

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4 to 2. Lieut. Augustus Dannemiller has recently taken the management of the team. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence E. Farnham, 29th Inf., attended the baseball game at Deming.

Lieut. Edward McCleave, 29th Inf., detailed to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, will leave in a week or two. On account of the scarcity of quarters at Fort Leavenworth for second lieutenants it is doubtful if his mother and sister will accompany him.

Dr. E. D. Sinks, of El Paso, of the Marine Hospital Service, has just made public the statement that yellow fever mosquitoes exist in and around El Paso and at the waterworks on the mesa, a short distance from this post. He has sent specimens to Washington, and states that his diagnosis was sustained. Doctor Sinks was a contract surgeon in the Army during the Spanish-American War, but since his resignation has lived in El Paso. He received orders from Washington this week to hold himself in readiness to go to New Orleans at any time.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, 3d Cav., passed through El Paso this week. Mrs. Buchan is a daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. E. H. Conger, and the young couple accompanied their parents as far East as Kansas City, where they left them, and will proceed to the Philippines, where Lieutenant Buchan's regiment is stationed. Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, Art. Corps, accompanied by his wife, is making a short visit to El Paso, and is registered at the Sheldon Hotel.

A very quiet but exceedingly pretty wedding was that of Miss Lillie Smith, of El Paso, sister of the wife of Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., to Edgar A. Howard, a young newspaper man of El Paso. After the ceremony, which was solemnized at the bride's home in the presence of only a few intimate friends, the happy couple left for Mexico City to spend a month.

A seemingly well authenticated rumor is going the rounds that the 25th Infantry will soon relieve the 29th here. One company of the 25th was stationed here four years ago, with Major R. H. Loughborough in command.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 14, 1905.

Mrs. Courtland Nixon left the early part of the week for Denver, Colo., to visit her parents. Capt. F. M. Caldwell is also absent from the post on leave. Capt. John White Craig and Lieut. L. W. Cass have returned after an extended leave.

Major S. D. Rockenbach, Philippine Scouts, captain, 12th Cav., is now in Lynchburg, Va., having been summoned there on account of the serious illness of his mother. Later he will visit Gen. T. A. Baldwin and family of Catoosa Springs, Ga. Mrs. Rockenbach, who is there now, spent Thursday and Friday with friends in the post.

Major and Mrs. H. J. Goldman entertained charmingly at dinner Thursday evening. Covers were laid for ten people. Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Stott had Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Berkley, Miss Bland and Lieut. R. M. Beck as dinner guests on Tuesday.

Lieut. L. G. Brown and twenty enlisted men left on Saturday for Jefferson Barracks to procure the horses left there by the 8th Cavalry. These horses will be used as mounts for the 3d Squadron and band of the 12th Cavalry.

Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Berkeley entertained Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel at dinner Saturday evening.

Lieut. H. N. Cootes was host on a tally-ho ride through Chickamauga Park and ending at the bachelors' building, where delicious refreshments were served. His guests numbered about twenty-five, and were summer visitors at Lookout Inn.

Chaplain and Miss O'Keefe entertained at dinner Sunday evening. Covers were laid for Mrs. Stott, Miss Stott, Lieut. John D. Long, and the Messrs. Littleton, of Chattanooga.

Lieut. V. W. Cooper left Thursday for Nashville, Tenn., where he will spend a few days prior to his departure for Sea Girt, N.J., where he will attend the National Rifle Competition. Lieutenants Beck, Stott, Aleshire and Hunter left Sunday morning for Sea Girt. Mrs. Clara A. Stott also left on Sunday for an extended visit in Philadelphia and vicinity. Lieut. John D. Long leaves this week for Fort Leavenworth.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 12, 1905.

On Saturday, Aug. 5, the Fort Meade baseball team left for Belle Fourche, where the game that day was a very good one, ending with a score of 2 to 1, in favor of Belle Fourche. Lieut. W. V. Carter pitched for Fort Meade. The game on Sunday was also interesting, with a score of 14 to 8, in favor of Belle Fourche.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodge arrived on Sunday, Aug. 6, to remain a month or so with their daughter, Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberger.

Monday evening, Aug. 7, Col. and Mrs. William Stanton gave a delightful cotillion in honor of the young ladies in the garrison. The post hall was elaborately decorated in the Cavalry color. The cotillion was ably led by Capt. John W. Furlong and Mrs. B. H. Cheever. Beautiful favors were given for each figure—hats, parasols, butterflies and fans, with cups and saucers, as souvenirs for the ladies; chrysanthemums, pansies, postal cards, with ash trays, as souvenirs for the gentlemen. At the end of the evening a delightful supper was served. When the cakes were cut, by chance Miss Hukey received a

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PREFERENCE
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seal ring, while Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce received a scarf pin.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Elvin R. Helberg gave a riding party to the young folks of the garrison. After the ride a delightful supper was served at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Helberg.

The usual weekly hop was held in the post hall Friday evening.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 14, 1905.

On Thursday evening, at the beautiful home of Col. and Mrs. James M. Arnold on East Third street, Newport, Ky., Col. P. H. Ray, 4th Inf., and twenty other officers of the regiment were entertained at a reception and luncheon given in their honor. There were present a number of distinguished citizens also, to enjoy the genuine hospitality peculiar to Kentucky. Guests were brought from Fort Thomas, a distance of three miles, in the special "Blue Grass" car, and the car was in waiting to convey them to their quarters at the close of one of the brilliant social events of the season.

There will be no field day exercises by the soldiers of the 4th Infantry this month. A requisition has been made for sweaters and gymnasium shoes, and until they arrive the exercises will not be held.

On Wednesday afternoon the 4th Infantry band gave a fine concert to a large and appreciative audience.

Lieut. E. J. Moran, 27th Inf., left to-day for Fort Sheridan to join his regiment. Chaplain and Mrs. J. L. Hunter returned this week from a visit to Pittsburgh, Pa. Lieut. A. A. Hofmann left Thursday for Washington on a short leave.

Lieut. R. D. Goodwin will have charge of the detachment which will relieve the detachment of the 1st Infantry at Canton, Ohio.

The officers of the post wish to recruit the band up to its full strength. There are now five vacancies, and extra inducements to good musicians are being held out.

Mr. H. R. Wakeman, of Schenectady, N.Y., is the guest of his parents, Major and Mrs. William J. Wakeman, Med. Dept. Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., is visiting friends in Cincinnati.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 11, 1905.

Word was received at Department Headquarters on Aug. 5 that the cable between Seward, Alaska, and Valdez was completed. Only 200 miles of cable was laid instead of 225, the length at first deemed necessary. The Government has now about 2,300 miles of cable in Alaskan waters, besides hundreds of miles of overland wire, and the wireless system perfected by Capt. Leonard D. Wildman between Nome and St. Michael, all of which are in good working order.

Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Med. Dept., after a short delay here, left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, his new station, accompanied by his sister, Doctor Mary Clayton, who is on her way to New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry G. Learnard gave a large bridge whist party last week in honor of Mrs. Learnard's sister, Mrs. Norman H. Foote.

Major and Mrs. George B. Davis entertained about

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forty of their friends at a delightful musicalale last week. Mrs. Rose Bock Bauer and Mr. Dorn Zan, of Portland, and Mr. William Davis gave a number of charming selections which were much enjoyed by their audience.

Mr. T. Minturn is a guest of Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- 1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
- (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
- 2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
(a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
- (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
- (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
- 3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
- (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
- (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
- 4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
- (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
- (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
(b) The Department of the Visayas. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
(c) The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. C and D will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station on Aug. 15.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Washington Barracks, D.C.; B. Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; F, I, L, in Philippines; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1906.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal. The headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 31. The 3d Battalion will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1906.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Verde, S.D.; I, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley,

Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila Aug. 15, taking station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron sailed from Manila July 15, to take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1906.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	17th. Vancover Barracks, Wash.
2d. Ft. Sill, Okla.	18th. Vancover Barracks, Wash.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Manila, P.I.	21st. Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
8th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Presidio, San Francisco.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	26th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	28th. Manila, P.I.
13th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
15th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Screeen, Ga.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
14th. Ft. Screeen, Ga.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
28th. Fort Roscrans, Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	92d. Fort Flagler, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
37th. Ft. McHenry, Me.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
38th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	105th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo) Depo Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
Ft. Totten, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screeen, Ga.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
57th. (Torpedo) Depo Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
58th. (Torpedo) Depo Co., Ft. Strong, Mass.	120th. (Torpedo) Depo Co., Ft. Strong, Mass.
Monroe, Va.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.	122d. Key West, Fla.
60th. (Torpedo) Co., Presidio, Calif.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. Address Fort McKinley, Me., until Sept. 15.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1905.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1906.

5th Inf.—Madison Barracks, N.Y. Some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K and L, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and I, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

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DOLPHIN AND MAYFLOWER.

Had the Japanese and Russian peace envoys decided a little later to come to the United States, the New York Sun notes, the Navy Department might have been puzzled to find two vessels to convey the separate commissions to Portsmouth in a manner befitting their station, for it had been decided that the Mayflower, once the Dolphin, may be considered a picked lot. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding officer, was one of the first officers in the Navy to handle a torpedo-boat. He had command of the Cushing when that type of craft was new. In 1898, being in command of the Nashville, he won promotion of five points for extraordinary heroism on a cable cutting expedition. He was naval aide to the President when he was transferred to the Mayflower. Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps is a Southerner, has served much of his time at the Naval Academy, and has also seen service on the Asiatic Station and on the Mayflower in previous commissions. P. A. Surg. Karl J. Ohnesorg has served in widely different parts of the world, spent two years in China, and was on the Vicksburg when Aguinaldo was brought in a prisoner. The junior officers are Lieuts. James B. Gilmer, Chauncey Shackford, Hugo Osterhaus and Robert L. Berry. P. A. Paymr. Donald Wallace Nesbit is paymaster aboard.

The Dolphin and the Mayflower, which conveyed the envoys, are crack vessels of their class, manned by a crack corps of officers and picked crews. The Dolphin has a large saloon finished with simple elegance in mahogany. The silver service, embossed with the arms of the United States, is that with which the Secretary of the Navy has entertained his guests on all his official trips. The walls are decorated with enlarged photographs of all types of United States naval vessels, past and present, including Old Ironsides and the Oregon.

From the saloon opens a study and lounging-room. Two staterooms which would be fairly large even for hotel bedrooms open aft of this. The furniture is white maple and the walls are white enamel. They connect with a bathroom. Below are six staterooms.

The officers and crew of the Dolphin are, in a sense, a picked lot," says the Sun; "men who know the social game. It is a good outfit to impress the visitor with that American smartness of which British seamen speak." The captain is Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, one of the officers of the Vandalia at the time of the famous Samoa hurricane, on the Newark during the Spanish war, and navigating officer of the Brooklyn in the Boxer troubles. Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long saw service on the Brooklyn, was on the Minneapolis during the Spanish war, and was later navigating officer of the Vicksburg in the Philippines. The senior watch officer is Lieut. H. Lanning, the surgeon Dr. C. E. Riggs. Ensigns Bartholow and Andrews and Paymaster Browning complete the roll of officers.

The Mayflower was considered one of the most sumptuous private yachts in the world when the Government bought her. Her big cabins and saloons were all finished in carved mahogany, all her decks and upper works were of polished hardwood. The interior fittings were practically ruined at one stroke, for it was decided that to make her uniform with the other vessels of the Navy she must be painted white inside. So over the carved mahogany went a coat of white paint. When she became an official yacht there was some talk of scraping off the paint and repainting the walls, but the expense would have been too great to make it

worth while. There are three big state-rooms on the Mayflower, known aboard as the President's room, Mrs. Roosevelt's room and Miss Roosevelt's room. The beds and furniture are of white enamel to match the woodwork. Aft of the saloon and cabin is the President's study and library, about eighteen feet deep and running the whole width of the yacht.

The Mayflower's officers, like those of the Dolphin, may be considered a picked lot. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding officer, was one of the first officers in the Navy to handle a torpedo-boat. He had command of the Cushing when that type of craft was new. In 1898, being in command of the Nashville, he won promotion of five points for extraordinary heroism on a cable cutting expedition. He was naval aide to the President when he was transferred to the Mayflower. Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps is a Southerner, has served much of his time at the Naval Academy, and has also seen service on the Asiatic Station and on the Mayflower in previous commissions. P. A. Surg. Karl J. Ohnesorg has served in widely different parts of the world, spent two years in China, and was on the Vicksburg when Aguinaldo was brought in a prisoner. The junior officers are Lieuts. James B. Gilmer, Chauncey Shackford, Hugo Osterhaus and Robert L. Berry. P. A. Paymr. Donald Wallace Nesbit is paymaster aboard.

THE GALVESTON'S GOAT.

A correspondent of the New York Sun on board the U.S.S. Galveston, while that vessel was at Portsmouth, gives the following account of the adventures of Patrick Spike, the goat, mascot aboard the Galveston: "After lunch one day Patrick was reported indisposed. Surgeon Odell visited him in the sick bay and reported that the trouble seemed to lie in his digestion. Yet what could it be that troubled the digestion of Pat, for his favorite food, the forecastle says, is the empty .22-caliber cartridge cases left from Morris tube practice? Once on a bet Lieutenant Rogers of the marines fed him a box of safety matches without damaging him in the least.

"The cause of Pat's illness was cleared up soon after. A seaman who was painting missed the contents of a pint can of white lead paint, and the doctor found white lead in Patrick's whiskers.

"Boatswain McClay, who stood as Patrick Spike's next-of-kin on Patrick's enlistment papers, sent his mate to hold Pat's horns while the doctor did his dosing.

"The boatswain's mate made an unprofessional diagnosis. He said: 'There was a goat once on the Brooklyn—no, I'm a liar; it was the Olympia—that eat powder boxes and nails and smokeless powder. Nothing fazes him until he tackled a piece of asbestos in the forecastle—no, I'm a liar; it was the engine-room—anyhow, you'd have thought he could digest a little thing like asbestos; but, no, sir, he turned up and died and we buried him next day.'

"You see, a goat's insides is different from people's; he don't digest things; he melts 'em. Asbestos is the only thing you

can't melt. Of course, while lead is a hard game, it's kind of wet, and it will take some time for Pat to get up steam on it, but you're good for it, ain't you, Patrick?"

"The boatswain's mate was right. At dinner a colored wardroom messboy delivered this bulletin: 'Patrick Spike is taking nourishment, sah. He has just et a box of quinine pills that de doctah left on de table, sah.'

THE FIRELESS COOKER.

A demonstration of the utility of the ingenious contrivance known as the fireless cooker was made recently in the Army Building in New York. There were present Commissary General John F. Weston, Capt. M. S. Murray, Sub. Dept., expert of the cooking school at Fort Riley, Capt. Edward Franklin, Sub. Dept., commissary at West Point, Major D. L. Brainard, Sub. Dept., purchasing commissary at New York, Capt. H. G. Cole, Sub. Dept., commissary at New York, and others. The report is not published, but we learn that the test was very satisfactory. A trial order has been placed for use at West Point and an order has been given for a case of six large cookers adapted to transport wagon service for use at Fort Riley. This is being made on the design furnished by Captain Murray.

The method of cooking is by retained heat. The food is prepared in the usual way, put into the usual cooking vessel and placed on the usual fire, where it remains not more than an eighth or a tenth of the usual time (or until the food is thoroughly permeated with heat at cooking temperature). The vessel is then lifted from the fire and placed in the heat retaining portion of the cooker, which is closed and set aside. No further attention is given until lifted for the table. We are informed that the cooking is done to the highest degree of perfection. It boils, steam cooks and cooks *en casserole*, and is intended to save eighty per cent. of the fuel, eighty per cent. of the care and attention, nearly all the nutritive value and nearly all the weight now lost; to avoid all risk of scorching or overcooking, retain fine flavors and prevent commingling of flavors. It cooks onions, cauliflower, cabbage without odor. The food prepared by it is said to be far more palatable, nutritious and digestible, and although entirely removed from any source of heat, is kept hot, juicy and delicious for twelve or more hours.

The fireless cooker is made in the form of a dinner-pail for workmen. It adds largely to the capacity of stove or range and makes the utensils used on the fire last much longer. For the Army it is intended to furnish a hot meal on the march and under other conditions where it is not now obtainable. Whether in camp or in the field, the facilities it offers for obtaining hot food with little trouble should be of great service and conduce largely to health and efficiency in the soldier.

Mark Twain defines a dry dock as a thirsty physician.—Harper's Weekly.

Are you in the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaxing our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

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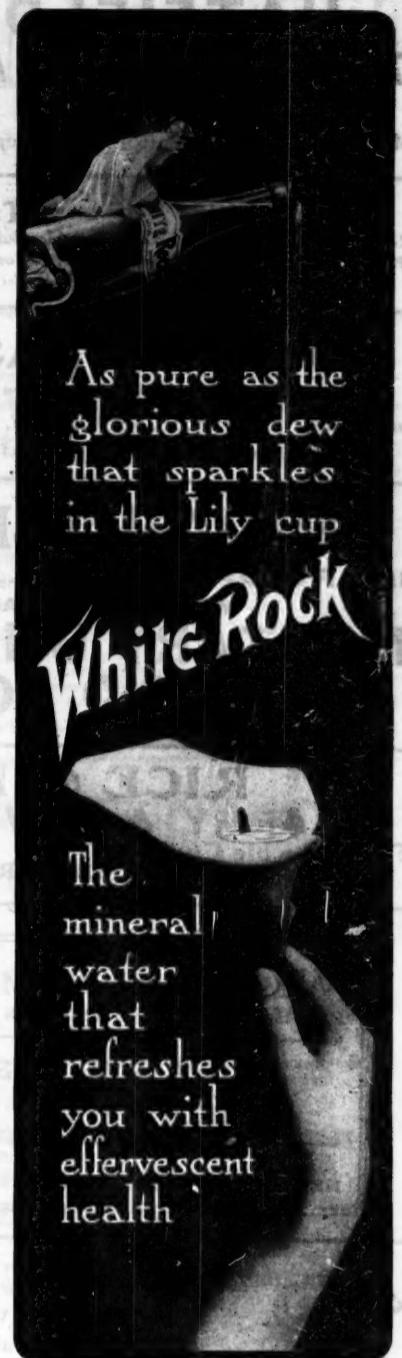
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